FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents a square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

For Sale.

A NEGRO MAN about 35 years old. For particulars inquire at this office.
July 27. 99-3w

ALL persons are cautioned against trading for a Note of about $200, deposited in the office of the Messrs. Winslow, for discount in the Cape Fear Bank, sometime in 1834, which Note, by some means, has been misplaced. Said Note was made by E Q Sowell, of Moore County, and endorsed by Cornelius Dowd, Jr.
I. M. SOWELL.
July 25 1836. 99-3w

$25 REWARD.

RANAWAY from Thos E. Ellis, of Wilcox County, Alabama, a negro man named SIMON, about 25 years of age, rather stout and chunky, copper colour, formerly the property of Jonathan Jessop, of Fayetteville, N. C. He is supposed to be in the neighborhood of this place, as he has been seen both in town and in the country, several times during the last two or three months. The above reward will be paid on his apprehension and delivery to the subscriber at the jail in Fayetteville.
NEILL JOHNSON, *Jailer.*
Fayetteville, N. C. July 25. 99-4f.

RANAWAY.

MY Negro fellow known by the name of BURWELL DUNSON, absconded from me on Sunday last the 17th inst I will give Twenty Dollars Reward for the delivery of said negro to me in Wilmington or in any jail in the State. All persons are cautioned against harboring him under the penalty of the law. He is about six feet high, dark complection, and has a large scar on his left arm under his clothes near the shoulder He is about 32 years of age, has an impediment in his speech, and swings in walking. He will no doubt attempt to pass for a free man He had on when he left a dark mixt Coatee with steel buttons, blue Pantaloons and white Hat. He has with him a drab colored Frock Coat which he frequently wears. Said negro was raised in the neighborhood of Raleigh, N C.
ROBT. SIMPSON.
Wilmington, July 19, 1836. 99-f

IMPORTANT
To Physicians and Dealers in Medicines.

J. J. LING,
WHOLESALE DRUGGIST,

Person Street, a few doors above Liberty Point,

IS now receiving a large and general Assortment of DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, DYE STUFFS, and HATTERS MATERIALS, &c. His Stock is by far the largest that has ever been offered in this Market, and which he warrants to be genuine, and is determined to sell at the lowest possible terms Physicians and Country Merchants are invited to call and examine his stock. Orders will be promptly attended to. Prescriptions from Physicians put up at the shortest notice.
March 24, 1835. 29-tf.

Dr. PRATT & Co's
Artificial Nipples or Shields.

Washington City, Feb 4th 1834.

HAVING examined Dr. Pratt's newly invented Nipple Shields, and witnessed its practical application among my patients, I take great pleasure in recommending it as decidedly superior to any thing previously known. It constitutes a perfect remedy for that distressing malady sore Nipples,—a disease which so frequently afflicts nursing women.
THOMAS SEWEL, *M. D.,*
Prof. of Anatomy & Physiology,
Columbian College, D. C.

COPY OF DR. DEWEES' CERTIFICATE.

DR. ELIJAH PRATT—*Dear Sir:*—As I feel it a matter of much public importance to possess a means of curing the terrible sufferings from sore Nipples, I have much pleasure in being able to say, that the Shield you offer for the preventing and the cure of this malady is better adapted to the purpose than any I have heretofore seen In the two or three instances I have known them to be used, much satisfaction has been expressed, and have no hesitation to believe, it will generally succeed. I am so well persuaded of this, at this moment, that I cannot forbear to express a wish that our city, through the various apothecaries, may be supplied with them.
I am yours, &c.
WM. P. DEWEES, *M. D.*
Philadelphia, 13th January, 1834.

The Subscribers have had an opportunity of witnessing the application of Dr. E. Pratt & Co's Artificial Nipples, and were much pleased with the result
This evidence in favor of the remedy, taken in connection with the annexed certificates of the justly celebrated Dr. Wm. P. Dewees, of Philadelphia, and Dr. Thos. Sewel, of Washington City, leave no reason to doubt that these Nipples or Shields will seldom fail in relieving Nursing Ladies who may suffer with sore Nipples, and consequently prevent one of the most distressing afflictions of the fair sex, Rising or Abscess of the breast.

Mr. JOSEPH HOLLINGSWORTH, of this town, is Agent for Dr. Pratt & Co, and will furnish the Apparatus, with printed directions, on application at his Store on Person Street.
BENJ'N. ROBINSON,
JAMES H. DICKSON.
Fayetteville, Feb. 5th, 1836.

Cheap Paper

For sale at the Book Store of
E. J. HALE.

NEW BOOKS.

LANGUAGE OF FLOWERS, new edition; Spain Revisited; Constantinople and Athens, by W. Colton; Ups and Downs, by a distressed gentleman; Actress of Padua; Hebrew Wife; Walsh's Didactics; Indian Character; Nimrod's Hunting Tour; Whale Fishery; Shipwrecks and Disasters; Temperance Tales; Dr Hawks' History of the Church; Nevin's Practical Thoughts; Missionary Remains; Ministry we need; Eddy's Addresses to the Young; Military Tactics; Ewell's Medical Companion; Magendie's Formulary; New Piano Music; Boxes Paints; Paper; Slates, &c.
Just received by
E. J. HALE.
June 15, 1836.

THE Rev. Dr. McPHEETERS, of Raleigh, will open a Female School on the 2d Monday of October next, in that large and commodious building known as the Planter's Hotel, at the foot of Hay Mount, in the town of Fayetteville.

The Doctor's well known qualifications for instructing and governing youth, tested by long experience in conducting both male and female schools upon a large scale, with the most beneficial results, inspire the hope and belief that he will draw around him such a share of patronage as will ensure success to his enterprise. He will be assisted by able and accomplished Female Teachers; and will be the sole Proprietor of the Institution He will, in due time, present to the public his plan and views on this subject.

J W DOUGLASS,
H. POTTER,
S. COLTON,
C McIVER,
J. M BOBBIN,
D ANDERSON,
School Committee

July 20, 1836. 98tf

Notice.

DRS. H. & H. H. ROBINSON inform the public, that they have formed a copartnership for the practice of Medicine, and that prompt attention will we paid to calls or business at their Drug Store on Hay Street.

They are about receiving a supply of Medicines from New York, which will render their present Stock large and complete Among them will be found the usual articles of DRUGS, DYE STUFFS, PAINTS, PERFUMERY, PATENT MEDICINES, and HATTERS' MATERIALS, which they pledge themselves to sell on as *reasonable* terms as can be bought elsewhere.
Fayetteville, July 20, 1836 98-8w.

A GOOD CHANCE
FOR TAILORS.

THE SUBSCRIBER being determined to move to the West, offers for sale his entire Stock on hand, consisting in part of Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings and Ready Made Clothing; with a general assortment of Fancy articles and Trimmings in his line, all of which he selected himself.

Also, the Shop, Tools and Fixtures necessary for carrying on the Tailoring Business. Those who wish to purchase must call speedily, as I am determined to sell.
HENRY ERAMBERT
July 16 1836. 98 4

Earthenware, China & Glass.

REMOVAL.

THOMAS J. BARROW & CO.

HAVE removed to No. 35, Nassau Street, New York (next door to Messrs Dorenus, Suydam & Nixon) where they offer on sale, in the original package, or repacked to suit the country trade, a large and general assortment of
China, Glass and Earthenware,
Comprising many new and beautiful patterns, selected with great care by one of the partners now in England The attention of purchasers is respectfully solicited.
THOMAS J BARROW & CO.
No. 35, Nassau St., New York.
New York, July 11, 1836 98 11w

The Subscriber,

WISHING to leave the State, offers for sale his CABINET MAKING ESTABLISHMENT, comprising Work Shops, Lumber Tools, Ready Made Furniture, &c. &c To any one wishing to enter into the business, it would afford a very advantageous opportunity The shop is situated on the main Street, is large and well adapted for manufacturing, and is favorably known and established in business,—and will be sold a great bargain if immediately applied for, as I am anxious to close my business the ensuing Fall. All persons indebted to me are earnestly requested to pay before the first of October.
J. W. BAKER.
June 19, 1836. 98-4w.

TAKE NOTICE.

THE Subscriber intends closing his business in Fayetteville on or before the 1st September next, and requests all who are indebted to him to call and settle their accounts, and those having accounts against him to present for settlement.

☞**The STOCK OF GOODS** remaining on hand, though incomplete, contains many articles desirable to persons laying in a Fall supply, and will be disposed of on reasonable terms. In the mean time, I will keep on hand a supply of Bacon, Corn, Flour, &c for the retail demand. Please call at the N. E. corner of Hay and Hillsborough Streets.
S. W. MURLEY.
Fayetteville, July 19, 1836. 98 3w

$100 Reward.

I AM authorized by Alexander Townsend, of Carroll County, Miss., to say that the above reward will be paid for the apprehension and delivery of his Negro man ALBERT, in any jail in North Carolina, so that he may get him again.—Albert was formerly the property of John Willis, of Bladen County, where he may be now lurking. He has a father at Duncan McAlpin's, in Robeson; an uncle by the name of Harry Barnes, in the lower part of the same County; an uncle, (a free man,) by the name of George, in Wilmington, and relatives about Simon Willis's Mill, in Robeson.—There is no doubt but he visits all these places. He is about six feet high, dark complected, 22 to 25 years of age.
JNO W POWELL.
Leesville, Robeson, July 19, 1836. 98-3m

Blank Warrants

For sale at this office.

NEW, CHEAP AND DESIRABLE

DRY GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER has just received a large and general assortment, among which are—
Extra superfine blue, black, green, olive, claret and Oxford mixed CLOTHS,
Cassimeres, blue, black, drab and Oxford mixed,
Superfine Sattinetts, blue, black and drab,
Crape Camlet, French Drills, plain and twilled. some of very superior quality,
120 pieces French printed Muslins, some of the newest Paris fashions,
Gingham and Calico, well assorted,
Swiss Muslins, figured and plain,
Cross barred and striped Muslin,
Jaconet and mull mull Muslin,
149 dozen Ladies' dress Hd'kffs and Shawls, some of the newest style and beautiful Goods,
4-4 and 5 4 Bobinet Lace, figured and plain,
Thread and Bobinet Lace, well assorted,
Silk and Cotton Stockings,
2000 lbs Spun Cotton, of the Petersburg Factory,
10 bales Cotton Osnaburgs,
3 4 and 4 4 bleached and unbleached Domestics,
With many other articles too tedious to mention, all of which are offered at the lowest market price.
JEREMIAH KYLE.
April 5, 1836. 83tf

The Subscriber

IS just receiving at his Grocery Store, on Hay street, a fresh supply of
CONFECTIONARIES,
Lemon Sirup, fresh Lime Juice, French Brandy, Holland Gin, warranted genuine, Madeira, Sherry and Malaga Wines, Old Jamaica Rum.
And every article in the Grocery line, which will be sold at reduced prices.
T J JORDAN.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber would inform his friends and the public generally, that he has just received his Fall and Winter supply of GOODS, consisting of a large and well selected assortment of Staple and Fancy
DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES, HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.
Crockery Ware, a good assortment,
HATS AND SHOES.
Men's and Boy's Cloth, Fur and Seal Caps,
Cotton and Wool Cards,
Bagging and Bale Rope, &c. &c.
And a great variety of other articles too tedious to enumerate—All of which will be sold low for Cash or Country Produce.
N. McKINNON
Fayetteville, Sept. 28, 1835. 56tf

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber is now receiving per schooners Repeater and Vindicator, the following, which are offered cheap:—
52 Hhds. best Porto Rico SUGAR,
50 bags Rio Coffee,
Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Copperas,
Imperial and Young Hyson Tea,
104 cases fashionable Hats,
461 fashionable Bonnets,
68 pieces Cloths various colours,
15 pieces fashionable plain Ribbed and Plaid Cassimere,
100 pieces Merino Circassians,
24 pieces Merino Cloths,
516 pieces fancy Prints,
125 pieces Dundee Sheeting,
White, red, and green Flannel,
Men's and women's Shoes,
Bed Ticks, Shirtings, &c &c.—
Men's and women's Saddles,
Also, many other articles too tedious to enumerate
JOHN McARN
July 6th, 1836 96 *tf*

Eye Water.

DR ADAMS'S Eye Water, for the cure of sore, weak, or inflamed Eyes, which has been in use in this country for 10 years, and in England for 20 years past, is for sale by the Subscriber. It is highly recommended. Price 25 cts.
E J HALE.
Fayetteville, July 19.

Notice.

THE Subscriber wishes to employ a Lady, as a private Instructress, capable of Teaching English Grammar, Geography, History, Painting, Needle Work, Music Botany, Natural Philosophy and Chemistry For such a person a salary of $400 and Board will be allowed. Applications to be made by the 1st day of September, accompanied by proper testimonials of competency, &c.
W. F LEAK.
Richmond Court House, July 7. 97-11S.

Bishop Ives's Charge.

JUST RECEIVED, a few copies of the Charge delivered by Bishop Ives at the late Convention. ALSO,
Sketches of Switzerland, by Cooper, author of the Spy, &c.; Watkins Tottle; Life on the Lakes; Sea Port Town; Coleridge's Letters, &c.; Laws of Etiquette; Comstock on Silk Culture; Symington on the Atonement; Recollections of the House of Lords, &c. &c
E. J. HALE.
July 7, 1836.

Lime.

JUST RECEIVED per Steamer Clarendon, **200** casks Thomastown LIME, and for sale by
P. I. TILLINGHAST.
June 29, 1836. 95tf

State of North Carolina.

ANSON COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, Spring Term, 1836.

Absalom Myers, Ex'r. vs. William Dismukes. } Original Attachment.

Norflet D Boggan summoned as Garnishee.

IN the above suit, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant, William Dismukes, is an inhabitant of another State: it is *Ordered,* That publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for three months, that unless the said William Dismukes come forward, replevy, plead to issue, or demur, judgment final will be entered against him, at the next Term of this Court, and the amount of the plaintiff's demand will be condemned in the hands of the Garnishee.

WITNESS, Joseph White, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 2d Monday in March, A. D. 1836. [93] J. WHITE, *C. S. C.*

FROM THE NEW YORK COURIER & ENQUIRER.

The Deposite Law a Van Buren measure!—The best magic we have lately heard of from the Kinderhook laboratory of enchantments, is some now serving up in North Carolina. We hope neither Blitz nor Adrien will ever think of visiting that state; for *their* tricks, ingenious as they are, will never pass muster in a place where such necromancy as this has been exhibited. The Fayetteville Observer says that the Van Buren candidates are actually electioneering in that part of the "North State" on the strength of the deposite and distribution bill! They are congratulating the good people of the state upon the immense benefits they will derive from that measure, and upon the active exertions of the Van Buren party in procuring for North Carolina her share of a million of dollars! This, now, is legerdemain worth talking about There never was any thing equal to it on the face of the earth or the waters underneath it. Van Burenism gulling people out of their votes upon the strength of a measure, which Van Burenism made a death struggle to defeat Is it possible that the North Carolinians don't know that the passage of the deposite bill was considered by Mr Van Buren and his "men at arms" as the deadliest blow they ever received? Are they ignorant of the palpable fact, that the passage of that act did more to dishearten and break down the hopes of the Vice President and his adherents than any event that has taken place since he was a candidate for the Chief Magistracy of the nation?—that he, and those who are admitted to his secrets, did all that it was in the power of demagogues to do, in preventing the bill from becoming a law?—that Gen. Jackson signed it with gnashing teeth, and only because the Kitchen Cabinet told him that two-thirds of both houses would be sure to make it a law of the land, maugre his veto?—that the Globe, the official speaking trumpet of the Executive, and the chosen "toot horn" of the basement story of the Government, has been grumbling ever since—muttering all that its masters dared to let it mutter against those of the President's friends who had independence enough to vote for the interests of their constituents, notwithstanding the denunciations of their party compatriots? If the North Carolinians are really in any doubt as to *whose* votes they are indebted for their million of dollars, let them look at the yeas and nays in both Houses on the final passage of the bill Let them examine the editorial growlings of the Globe, and those of all the smaller orbs that take their secondary light from it. They will find that the measure was *forced* upon the President and Vice President, shockingly against their will, and that all the papers friendly to Mr. Van Buren were so confident of General Jackson's refusal to sign the bill, that they actually abused it in the coarsest terms, in advance; and several of them are yet under the blind staggers brought upon them by the disappointment, when they found that the "hero of three or four wars" had shrunk from his usual "responsibility," and put his unwilling signature to the bill. We can inform them that Rives, Talmadge, and others who voted for it, are at this moment under the ban of the empire, and that too with very little likelihood of ever getting back to the Presidential and Vice Presidential favor—However, it were a very idle waste of effort to *argue* with a people gullible enough to believe that they owe any gratitude to Van Burenism for the benefits of the distribution bill. Such a people would charge the removal of the deposites upon the Whigs.

We copy the following table from the Boston Atlas: it is worthy of preservation for reference in the coming election of President.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

The election of President and Vice President of the United States, for the term of four years, commencing March 4th, 1837, will be made on Wednesday the 7th day of December, 1836, the Electors meeting at the Capitals of the respective States in which they are chosen. The choice of Electors must be made within *thirty four days* of the first Wednesday of December. The following shows the number of votes to which each State is entitled, with the time of election.

States.	*No. of Votes.*	*When held.*
Maine,	10	November 7
New Hampshire,	7	do. 7
Massachusetts,	14	do. 14
Rhode Island,	4	do. 23
Connecticut,	8	do. 7
Vermont,	7	do. 15
New York,	42	do. 7
New Jersey,	8	do. 7
Pennsylvania,	30	do. 4
Delaware,	3	do. 7
Maryland,	10	do. 14
Virginia,	23	do. 7
North Carolina,	15	do. 10
South Carolina,	11	
Georgia,	11	do. 7
Kentucky,	15	do. 7
Tennessee,	15	do. 17
Ohio,	21	do. 4
Indiana,	9	do. 7
Mississippi,	4	do. 7
Illinois,	5	do. 7
Alabama,	7	do. 14
Missouri,	4	do. 7
Louisiana,	5	do. 8
Michigan,	3	
Arkansas,	3	
Total,	294	

All the States choose by General Ticket, except South Carolina, which chooses by the Legislature. It will be seen that Pennsylvania and Ohio open the ball three days in advance of any of the other States. These great States, if they go against Mr. Van Buren, as it is confidently expected they will, will defeat his election. *Nous Verrons.*

Santa Anna.—The New York Courier & Enquirer says, that it has reason to believe that the life of Santa Anna and two or three of his Officers, hangs by a single thread. President Burnet is desirous of saving him, but it is considered very doubtful how far his wishes may prevail. Surely if death ought to be awarded for any human action, Santa Anna should suffer its penalty. His butcheries are without a parallel in the new world, and they ought not to pass unpunished.

NEW YORK—ITS TEMPTATIONS.

The trials of Richard P. Robinson and Gray, which have filled so large a space in the columns of newspapers, and attracted so much comment, united with the very peculiar condition of these young men, furnish a melancholy illustration of the manner of living in New York, and the snares which beset on every side. As appears from the testimony, they were of reputable parentage, and when they came to that city were of unsullied character, buoyant with hope, and like most young men, anticipating the riches and prosperity of the world.—Withdrawn from filial protection, and probably never enjoying sober and rational counsel, their impetuous dispositions exposed them to temptations. Once betrayed, and pride, self-respect, and ambition fled. The new path which they had selected, was apparently the only secure and happy path. Companions, steeped in infamy, led them deeper and deeper in the gulf of ruin, and at length, perhaps before they could be aware of the change, and the pangs which would follow, they are irrecoverably lost. Charged with crime, one of them with the worst of crimes, and under the most forbidding circumstances. The public mind is excited, week upon week the tale of murder is related, not in the city alone, but it goes with all rapidity to the farthest corner of the Union, and over the ocean to the old world. Every where it is told, and every where is heard the voice of justice pleading for retribution. Robinson escaped the gallows, but not public odium; and more than all the gnawing, burning, awful pangs of conscience. Go where he may, in the wilderness, or in the populous city, in the darkness or in the light, so long as life continues, so long will he feel the eternal gnawings of conscience. And this, we repeat, is a pointed illustration of the manner and end of living in New York. The *end* is not always thus, but the *beginning* in a thousand cases is the same. How many youth in that city have commenced precisely the same course of Robinson and Gray? They go *once* to a house of prostitution, those hells, which are emphatically the slaughter houses of reputation; they go *twice*, the scene is fascinating, they drink, swear, fight, and who will ensure their future prospects and safety? Robinson never dreamed when he begun, of his *end*. And yet thousands are liable to the same struggles and the same fall

Any one familiar with New York, knows it to be full of temptations of every kind; especially those which are fascinating to young men. The latter, as we have before said, beyond the reach of parental counsel, fall gradually into the path of iniquity. Time not spent in the counting house, is mis-spent at the bar room, eating house, and those other houses which may be found in the most fashionable as well as in the less frequented streets of the city.—This is the general round of pleasure pursued by many of the youth there. Exceptions might be stated, but they do not alter the fact.—*Providence Journal.*

The Philadelphia Democratic Herald, a Van Buren paper, in alluding to the appointment of Gov. Wolf to a lucrative office at Washington, says:

"*On principle,* we are opposed to the appointment of *ex-Governors,* to lucrative offices at Washington, for supposed services rendered to a National policy, by an undue influence of the State Legislature through the executive. The thing is impure—improper—corrupt—of *dangerous tendency,* and calculated to consolidate the FEDERAL POWER to the utter annihilation of the rights and sovereignty of the States.

It was an improper time, on the eve of a *Presidential Election,* to make such an appointment! It looks too much like a distrust of the Democracy—and a purchase of their affections, through a prominent partisan. The Whigs have too much reason to view it in this light—and it will not advance the cause of Mr. Van Buren, on that account.

A crazy man by the name of Bridges marched into the President's house one day last week, and demanded of the servants to surrender the premises to him. From thence he repaired to Mr. Woodbury's, and required the keys of the Treasury, but his authority was not recognized by the Secretary. He belongs to Philadelphia, and from "the responsibility" he assumed, must be a Jackson man.—*Providence Journal.*

Gold Coins.—On inquiry we find, says the Washington Globe, that as long ago as May, instructions were given by the Treasury Department to the officers of the mint, to confine the coinage of gold to quarter eagles, unless when otherwise requested by depositors. Those instructions have lately been reiterated, so that, hereafter, if there should be any complaint on account of the scarcity of those coins, the depositors, and not the Government, must be blamed.

Regulating the Press.—When Mr. Van Buren was a Senator in Congress he expressed the opinion that some plan of legislation might be devised to "*regulate the press,*" and intimated that he should propose some measure of the kind. He did not introduce any bill for that purpose, however, and we were left to infer by his practice, that his plan was to subsidize presses enough to control a majority of the people, by giving offices, jobs, and contracts to editors.

A LUCKY EXPERIMENT.

During the severe frost which took place about four months ago, a lively lass who had been married about a year and a half before to a young farmer on the borders of Rodney marsh was much scandalized at her husband's going too often to the public house, and staying too late when he was there. Several little conjugal expostulations having failed of producing alteration, the lady in a moment of passion declared positively, that if it occurred again, she would throw the baby, an infant, four months old, of which he was very fond, into the military canal, and herself in after it. Not dreaming that she would carry her threat into execution, a few days had only elapsed when the

"Iron tongue of midnight had told twelve,"

before Mr. ——— knocked at his own door. His wife let him in herself, and, without saying a syllable, set down the candle, walked deliberately to the cradle, snatched up the unconscious little innocent sleeping within it, and rushed out of the house. It is hardly necessary to say that the alarmed husband ran hastily after, but so sudden and unexpected had been her movement, that she had gained a considerable start, and the canal being but a few yards from their dwelling, reached the tow path before he could overtake her. He was just in time to seize and save her from self-destruction; but the poor little thing was already in the middle of the water, at that spot about four feet deep, and he could witness its struggles by the light of the moon. In an instant he threw himself in, and grasping the night gown which had prevented its wearer from sinking, brought safely to the brink—*the cat!* dressed in little Polly's bed clothes, exceedingly wet, and mewing piteously. His spouse, in the mean time, had regained her own door, which was not opened till he had plenty of time to enjoy all the comforts of his situation. Before, however, he was quite an icicle, admission was vouchsafed; but the story of his self-inflicted ducking having got wind, no further stratagem was necessary to wean the swain from his symposium; the jokes of his convivial acquaintance being sufficient to prevent his again partaking their revels.—*Old Country Memorial.*

A radical economist.—A man in this vicinity, (says the Germantown Telegraph,) celebrated for his extreme economy—to give it no other name—bought three pounds of stale, sour cherries, one evening last week, for which he paid six cents, and fearing that they would not *keep* till morning, eat the whole at once. The consequence naturally enough was, that he had a severe attack of colic, so that the Doctor had to be called in. After stating his case, and being cross-questioned, the physician told him that it was brought on by the great quantity of cherries he had eaten; and that one-third was as many as could have been taken with safety. The griped economist answered that he was forced to eat them all, as they had already shown some signs of rottenness. "No matter," replied the physician, "you should not have eaten them." "What!" ejaculated the wincing patient, "and let 'em *spile?* Never!" And thus, for the sake of *saving,* as Mr. Saveall considered it, four cents' worth of cherries, he run himself into four dollars' worth of "medical attendance." And so it is with too many of the world: they will, in the language of the old saw, "skin a flint" for a cent, and ruin a knife worth sixpence.

Political Anecdote.—Two friends were speaking the other day upon the approaching presidential election. One of them remarked that the greatest difference which he could see between Gen. Harrison and Martin Van Buren was this:—Gen. Harrison, in peace and in war, has supported his country—Mr Van Buren, in peace and in war, has been SUPPORTED BY HIS COUNTRY
Lansport Telegraph.

Fire.—The printing establishment of the American Bible Society 117 Nassau Street, New York, a large 5 story building, was consumed by fire on the 21st inst. and all its contents either destroyed or badly damaged. Among the property in the building were 18 or 19 power presses, and a steam engine with the other necessary apparatus for driving them.

FROM THE CINCINNATI EVENING POST OF JULY 13.

Abolitionism.—We understand that a number of persons entered the office of Mr. Birney, the proprietor and editor of the abolition paper in this city, last evening, and demolished his printing press, and departed without doing any other damage. No type, we learn, was in the office to which the party got access.

A new town is to be built near *Chicago* on an entirely novel principle. A covenant is to be inserted in all the deeds of the land that no ardent spirits shall be manufactured or sold on any lot in the town. We presume it is to be called *No-grog.*

The Boston Galaxy says, that on some of the land in Maine, on which the speculators have been operating, the humble-bees have to get down on their knees to get at the clover, and the grasshoppers get on a mullen-stalk, and look over forty acres—with tears in their eyes.

Definition of a Gentleman.—Gentility is neither in birth, manner, nor fashion, but in the *mind.* A high sense of honor, a determination never to take a mean advantage of another, an adherence to truth, delicacy, and politeness towards those with whom you may have dealings, are the essential and distinguished characteristics of a *gentleman.*

Bene Plant.—A few leaves of the plant when green, plunged a few times in a tumbler of water, makes it like a thin jelly, without taste or color, which children, afflicted with the summer complaint, will drink freely: it is said to be the best remedy ever discovered.—*Phil. Courier.*

Communications.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

"Who is EDWARD B. DUDLEY that *he* should be supported by the people of North Carolina as the Governor of the State?" contemptuously exclaimed a whole hog Van Burenite a few days ago. Is *he* a Statesman? Is *he* a scholar? What is he?

Listen a moment and you shall hear.

EDWARD B. DUDLEY is a man who stepped forward during the last war and volunteered his services in defence of his country. He was willing to risk his all in defence of Liberty, "Free Trade and Sailor's rights!"

EDWARD B. DUDLEY espoused the cause of Republicanism when the word meant something, *not a blind devotion to party.* He took such a decided stand that he opposed his father's election (who was a Federalist) upon principle, from the county of Onslow; defeated him and was near being disinherited for this act of independence. He was a Candidate himself the next year, when his father took the field openly against him on account of his Republican principles. He has been a consistent Republican ever since.

EDWARD B. DUDLEY has represented the County of Onslow and the Town of Wilmington often in our State Legislature, the District in Congress with honour to himself and to his constituents; he still enjoys their confidence.

EDWARD B. DUDLEY is a man of strong natural mind; he is a *practical* man, and he would go for his native State. North Carolina would consult her interests, and not the interests of a *party.*

EDWARD B. DUDLEY never had the advantages of a collegiate education. He belongs to neither of the learned professions. He is a FARMER and a MERCHANT, placid in temper, agreeable in deportment, hospitable, and although a man of fortune, has never lessened himself by arrogance, pride or ostentation.

Such is the man whom the Whigs of North Carolina will support as Governor at the ensuing election. And now, Mr. Editor, since I have answered the above questions, I will make a few remarks in conclusion. It is, sir, just cause of deep humiliation to every citizen of North Carolina to recollect he dwells in a State where services in the field, in the Legislature and in Congress constitute no claim to promotion and reward. Our most illustrious patriots and Statesmen are doomed to political exile, while those who belonged to that party which abandoned the Capitol of the Nation to pillage and flames, and who actually proposed to enforce on us the most odious measures of despotism—a *conscription* and *imprisonment,* are held in honor and worshipped as idols.

O. P. Q.

"At the footstool of power let Flatterers fawn,
Let Faction her idol extol to the skies."

Mr. EDITOR:—A Republic is in no danger from open violence. When contending for the rights of self-government, freemen have an energy which is irresistible; which increases with the pressure and bursts the bonds of oppression. But there is danger from the gradual approaches of corruption, the spurious pretexts and delusive arts of intriguers. The thirst for office, influence and power is gratified under the professions of public devotedness by those who have in their mouths public good, in their hearts only private interests. The people, not suspicious, are not alarmed; because they find no open attacks on their rights and every thing done under professions of patriotism. They do not take pains to test professions by conduct; to compare words and actions; to distinguish between men and principles. These are the true causes of the decline and fall of republics. History is full of instructive lessons on the subject, and we shall add one more to the melancholy catalogue, if the good sense of the people does not avert the progress of corruption. By corruption, I do not mean bribery; but the corruption of public opinion by systems and plans of public delusion, artfully contrived, zealously propagated; measures tending to destroy the vital principles of our Constitution, advocated by pretended republicans. The rights of the people usurped by their pretended friends.

Members of a Baltimore CONVENTION alias CAUCUS, nominating a President and Vice-President of the United States; a County CAUCUS upon a *smaller* scale nominating a Governor of the State; a self-elected CAUCUS alias JUNTO, forming tickets for County officers; no right of selection left to the people, thus leaving to them the empty right of depositing in the ballot boxes such tickets as have been thus formed, and making them mere barbers' blocks, waxen dolls, puppets to dance when the juggler pulls the string. The old Republicans of the country proscribed as apostates: loud professions preferred to solid principles; Republicans of the Jeffersonian school, Republicans of 1812, hunted down as unworthy of confidence, and worthy only of denunciation, because *they will not* worship the *rising sun.* But Federalists of the Hamiltonian school, Federalists of 1812, men who opposed Madison and the War, who can be bought by office or employment, enjoying the confidence of *the government* and attempting to lead public opinion. That these things should be among us and not only tolerated but sanctioned by the influence of government, indicates a corruption more dangerous than the influence of gold. Let them who take the trouble of reflection, look around and ask whether this is "fancy or fact?" Look back to 1812, where are the standbyes of the Republican party? Where is your Tazewell, Tyler, Floyd, Branch, Mangum, Clay, Calhoun, Wilde, White?

Citizens of CUMBERLAND tell me, does this flow from corruption or the pure fountain of Republican principles? Will you submit to the dictation of a Baltimore *Caucus,* a County *Caucus,* and a County *Junto,* or be guided by your own deliberate choice? Do you set any value on the principles of the Constitution which was formed by Washington, Franklin, Madison and others at least as wise and honest as the men of the present day? If you do, then join with me in enforcing those principles, and discard from your confidence those who violate them. Go to the polls as FREEMEN, exercise the right of FREEMEN, deposite your ballots as FREEMEN, and victory will perch upon the WHIG banner, upon whose ample fold is inscribed the names of HUGH LAWSON WHITE, JOHN TYLER, and EDWARD B. DUDLEY. *It is without stain or blemish.* The cause is a good one—it must and will prevail. If we have elections, they must be free and unbiassed. If the people have a right to vote, they must have liberty of choice. If we submit to *dictation,* then shall we adopt for our own the depravity and profligacy of others; we shall then richly deserve to lose those rights which we have not firmness to defend; and the execration of our children for surrendering those blessings which we have inherited from our fathers.

A REPUBLICAN.

THE CREEK WAR.

Columbus, July 26.

An express came up from Fort McCreary on yesterday morning with intelligence that a battle had been fought on the Plantation of Mr. Quarles, about 22 miles below this place between the whites and Indians, the latter consisting of 250, the former of 90 mounted men attached to Col. Alford's Command; in the beginning of the engagement the whites gained an advantage and were driving the foe before them; but the wily savage had adroitly kept back a portion of his force, by whom he was suddenly joined, and flanking our troops on the right and left, and attacked them with superior strength as compelled them to make good their retreat. The whites had 5 killed—of the enemy it was ascertained that 7 were killed, certain, and probably a much greater number. The express says,

"The battle was hot on both sides, for near an hour, when overcome by a superior force were compelled to retreat."

Mr. Colly, the overseer of Mr. D. P. Hillhouse, was shot through the head and killed on the spot, in the early part of the engagement.

Four Companies of mounted men left this morning for Fort McCreary; they are from the following counties, Muscogee, Troup, Jackson and Pulaski. The Guards, Riflemen and Artillery, of our city, also went down on the Steamboat; the latter will remain at Fort McCreary, and the adjoining post on the River, while the Cavalry will unite with Col. Alford's men, already there, and will make in all, about 400 well mounted men, fully armed and equipped. This force will be commanded by Major General Sanford in person, who left for the scene of disturbance this morning. It is the firm resolve of General Sanford to push this expedition through all difficulties, and if it should be found necessary, to follow the enemy, even to the *everglades* of Florida. We bid him God speed. We believe the savage will be obliged to quit the swamp "this hunt," or rest his carcass there forever. Old Chickasahatchee *must* be cleared. Coolawabee *shall* surrender her accursed guests.—*Herald.*

We mentioned last week that a party of Indians in passing through *Thomas* county had met with the whites and that a battle had ensued—this was in part incorrect; the scene of action was in Lowndes county, not in Thomas. The engagement was between one of the posts on the head waters of the Suwanne, and the Indians, in which the latter were all killed and taken prisoners; the whites had 3 killed and 6 wounded—the Indians 19 killed.

MONTGOMERY, July 20.—Fifteen hundred Tennessee mounted men arrived here on Saturday last, and are now encamped upon the borders of our town. We understand that Yoholo and Jim Boy the two friendly chiefs who rendered such important service in the Creek war, are becoming dissatisfied with the whites and with General Jesup particularly. It is said they petitioned Jesup for leave to keep their relatives, who were hostile prisoners, with them, and that they might not be carried westward, with the other hostiles, nor be sent to Georgia for trial. This request Jesup refused, which is said to have rendered Yoholo and Jim Boy very much dissatisfied. In consequence of it General Jesup intends keeping a large force in the nation until the result of the Chiefs' resentment is more fully ascertained. Some danger is apprehended also from the deportment of the friendly Indians upon their being informed that they were to be sent off to the west immediately with the hostiles. They can raise 3,000 fighting men at least, and some say more. They had lately 1,100 under arms who are all still in the nation; and there are a large number besides residing in Taladega, Chambers and other upper counties who took no part in the campaign.

THE SEMINOLE WAR.

CHARLESTON, July 28.

From St. Augustine.—By the schr. *S. S. Mills,* Capt. Southwick, arrived yesterday, we have received the St. Augustine *Herald,* of the 23d inst. from which we copy the articles which follow:—

ST. AUGUSTINE, July 23.

Another Action at Micanopy.—From the extreme unhealthiness of the position, the Commander in Chief has ordered the abandonment of Fort Drane. The removal of the sick and stores to Micanopy commenced on the 19th inst. A letter from an officer at the latter post received by the commanding officer here on the 21st states that the first train was attacked on that evening within a quarter of a mile of Micanopy, by three hundred Indians—the action lasted more than an hour, twelve men were badly wounded—many horses killed. Captain Ashby of the 2d U. S. Dragoons, severely wounded through the neck—and Assistant Surgeon Weightman badly wounded through the thigh. On hearing the firing, all the disposable force within the works at Micanopy, moved out to the support of the escort. Other results or the loss of the enemy is not stated. There were 150 sick at the two posts and many of those reported "for duty," were in a feeble and debilitated state.

Since writing the above, accounts have been received that the Indian force was 200—that the escort consisted of 80 men, under command of Captain Ashby, of the U. S. Dragoons, having a howitzer, and that the Indians were defeated—several of our men are mortally wounded.

Extract of a letter.

"I have just seen Henry, one of the negroes of Col Hallows, taken by the Indians. He says the Indians assigned as a reason for not taking Col. Hallows' negro women, that they wished to take the fighting men, and that a large party would follow them. Henry says there were thirty Indians who said they wanted a fight. They have burnt Col. Hallows' house, Mr Colt's and Dr. Simmons'. They told Henry they intended to break up "a heap more places," and drive off all the cattle they could find. Henry professed a readiness to go with them and to fight. They gave him a musket, which is now in my office. All the colonel's negroes have been taken off except Hercules. The Indians said Oseola was in the nation, and that he had not been hurt yet. These Indians said they started from the nation for Col. Hallows' place. They said they saw the colonel on his way from St. Augustine, but he had got too far past. They followed, but his horse went too fast. Henry said they had heard that the citizens were leaving St. Augustine. He asked them how long they expected to fight. They said they did not know, but they intended to stop the whites from fighting in a year. Henry inquired the number of Indians, and they told him about 7000. The statement that they were to be followed by a large party, confirmed by telling the negro women "they might go about their business," is worthy of attention."

On Monday last three negroes, who had runaway from town some weeks since, made their appearance in the vicinity. A party of 8 in number immediately went in pursuit of them, and succeeded in overtaking and capturing two; the third escaped. They had a supply of pork, rice and flour, and a bag containing ropes and bridles. On being brought to town they were examined by the Mayor, and from their contradictory statements and other circumstances, suspicions were excited that they were spies, and connected with negroes in town. On a further examination sufficient was elicited to induce the belief that a plot was fast ripening to maturity, among some of the negroes to run off and join the Indians some time in next month. Several negroes are now in confinement, and the plot thus timely discovered has been nipped in the bud.

TALLAHASSEE, July 16.

The Summer Campaign.—Arrangements are in progress for an expedition to the Withlacoochee, as soon as the requisite force can be assembled. It will be commanded by General Call. The object is to destroy the growing crops of the Indians. One thousand mounted men from Tennessee are expected to arrive here by the 25th instant, who will be joined by the regulars, and the militia and volunteers of Florida.

The President has appointed Col. Leigh Read, who led the Florida volunteers on the late expedition for the rescue of Captain Holloman's party at the Block House on the Withlacoochee, to be General of the First Brigade of Florida Militia.

Mobile Register.

TEXAS.

NEW ORLEANS, July 19.

Texas.—We learn, by arrival of the Julius Cæsar, that (before she sailed) an express had arrived from the Texian army, which states that the spies had been as far as the Rio Bravo, and reports that the Mexicans were not to be found. The armies under Lamar and Rusk are daily increasing, and anxious for battle. The Texian schooner Brutus, Capt. Hurd, was blockaded at Matagorda by the Mexican armed brig Vencedor de Alamo, (Paragon.) The Texian steamboat Ocean, having in tow the armed schooners Invincible, Union, Revenge and W. Robbins, was on the eve of departure to capture the said Mexican brig. The Ocean takes volunteers to assist in the capture of the brig: she has cotton bales to protect her from the shot of the brig. Gen. Santa Anna has sent despatches to the President of the United States, under cover to Gen. Gaines, requesting the interference of the government to act as mediator between Texas and Mexico, and proposes that the Mexican government should acknowledge the Independence of Texas, as that country is forever lost to them. The Mexican Army is supposed to be at Matamoras, and decreasing daily by desertion, owing to the scarcity of provisions, &c. The Texian government have released the American schooners Watchman, Fanny Butler and Cumanche, and paid Capt. Murray of the Watchman his freight and 50 dollars a day demurage; the other schooners were paid, or secured to be paid, previous to their leaving for New Orleans. The Julius Cæsar reports a New Channel to have been formed on the Brasos Bar with 8 feet of water.

True American.

NEW ORLEANS, July 15.

Texas.—By the arrival of the steamer Choctaw, from Natchitoches, we learn that 300 well equipped volunteers were expected there in a few days from Natchez. There was also landed previously, 150 volunteers from different sections of the upper country, and it is confidently affirmed by several gentlemen who have arrived from the Texian frontier, that the army of Texas (from their observation during the last three or four weeks) by the arrival of large bodies of volunteers on the frontiers, will be equal in numbers if not superior to that of Mexico.

Texas.—It has been long obvious that divisions existed in the cabinet of Texas as well as out of it, and the following paragraphs from the western papers descend into particulars:

Rusk is against Houston; Green against both; and President Burnet against the three; and the Texians generally against him and his Cabinet.

Cin. Eve. Post.

A part of this is undoubtedly true, and perhaps the whole. A few days ago, we saw a highly respectable planter from Alexandria, La., who informed us, that he heard Houston, during the late passage of the latter through that place on his way to Texas, publicly denouncing President Burnet as a "*calf-stealer.*"—*Louisville Journal.*

FROM THE NATCHITOCHES GAZETTE, JUNE 29.

"We learn that Santa Ana will be forwarded *to Nucogdoches,* under a strong guard. He will be tried by a court martial, and it is expected he will be condemned!"

New Movement.—By a gentleman who came passenger in the steamboat Choctaw, which arrived from Natchitoches yesterday afternoon, we learn that General Gaines, with the U. S. Troops, has crossed the river Sabine and marched into Texas as far as Nacogdoches, at which place he had for the present fixed his head quarters. The intention of this move has not transpired; it is probably owing to the recent indication of hostilities on the part of the Indians on all our frontiers.—*New Orleans paper.*

We learn that yesterday, two men, working in the sun, on the Levee, fell dead on the spot. To-day a gentleman, being over heated, entered a coffee house in Canal-street, took a glass of water, sat down and expired.—*Ib.*

FROM THE NORFOLK HERALD.

THE CREDIT SYSTEM.

We earnestly invoke the reader's attention to the extract which we publish to-day from the speech of Mr. Tallmadge, in the U. S. Senate on the deposite bill, as containing one of the strongest and clearest arguments in favor of the credit system we have ever met with. We did not ourselves require even the conclusive demonstration which Mr. Tallmadge has so ably put forth, to convince us upon this head—our conviction has long since been drawn from two standing witnesses ever ready to vouch for the superiority of the credit over what is called the "hard money" system: these witnesses are New York and Virginia. New York began her career after the revolution with the credit system; and by gradually increasing her banking capital to meet the increase of her business, she afforded ready facilities to, and thus united the separate interests of agriculture, commerce and manufactures, in one common bond of prosperity. Virginia on the other hand, could place no faith in the credit system; she must forsooth, have hard money for her circulating medium, and it was not until twenty years after the revolution that she would consent to give birth to that "monster" A BANK. In a word, the settled policy of Virginia has been anti-commercial and anti-banking, and in all that was worthy of imitation—anti-New York. Well, let us see how the account stands between the two States; the commercial and the anti-commercial; the credit system and the hard money system: Thirty years ago Virginia out numbered New York in population;—now, New York counts just double the population of Virginia—while in commerce, manufactures, public works, and all other sources of wealth, the difference is as four to one in favor of New York.

And has it not been sagely predicted for the last 30 years, that the growth of the city of New York was a mushroom growth, and that she must inevitably be prostrated and ruined, because the great bulk of her trade was based on borrowed capital? But what is the fact? New York, with her banking facilities, has run ahead of Philadelphia with her immense weight of solid capital, and is certainly much further from verifying the predictions of her ruin than she ever was, while she is, in fact, monopolizing almost the whole trade of the country.

THE CREDIT SYSTEM.

Extract from the Speech of Mr Tallmadge in the Senate, last session, on the Deposite Bill:

The city of New York presents one of the happiest illustrations of the effects produced by our system of internal improvements and internal commerce. The assessed value of her real and personal estate, and her population at different periods since the close of the late war with Great Britain, are an unerring index to the rapid and progressive improvement of the West, and the Far West, which contribute so essentially to her greatness. Here too, in the sudden advance of her real estate, the croakers of the present day will think they discover the work of speculation, and that this apparent prosperity must give way to some violent re-action. Sir, I am not in the habit of making predictions, but I will venture one in the present case, and that is, that, without some great and unexpected calamity, the man is not now living who will ever see real estate in the city of New York cheaper than it is at the present time. The statistics of New York are applicable to every commercial city of the Union, in proportion to the foreign and internal commerce which they enjoy, and the elements which enter into her greatness are those which contribute to the general prosperity of the whole country. But sir, some of our political economists are frightened at this prosperity. They think they see in it the seeds of our sudden decline. They have measured us by the old standards of Europe, and cannot encompass our rapid and astonishing growth. In truth, we have astounded the European world—their statesmen and their philosophers have been baffled in all their calculations and investigations in relation to us. They have found that the rules which they have been accustomed to apply to the nations of the old world seemed to have no immediate application to us. A People of yesterday, and already the most prosperous on earth—our free institutions command the admiration of the world—our civil and religious liberty offer an asylum to the oppressed of all nations.

And still, in the midst of this prosperity, in the full enjoyment of all these blessings, we find at home, as well as abroad, those who cannot discover the cause which makes us, above all others, a happy, great, and prosperous People. Sir, it is contained in two words: it is our *credit system.*—But for this, our canals and our rail roads could never have been made. The Erie canal, the wonder of the age, must have remained a mere project in the imagination of its projectors. The stupendous work, which has added millions upon millions to the value of property within the extended sphere of its influence; must have remained unexecuted but for the credit system. But for this system, those works throughout the Union, by which we have conquered time and space, could never have been accomplished. It is by this means that the giant arms of this young and growing Republic have piled prosperity upon prosperity, mountains high, as the giants of old piled Ossa upon Pelion; not like them, with a view to scale the heavens, but that she might place on its lofty summit the light of liberty, to shed its lustre and its benign influence throughout the world. Sir, that lustre has been shed, that influence has been felt, and is now being felt in different portions of the globe. Under its magic touch thrones have trembled, dynasties have been overturned, and crowns have fallen. The credit system is the distinguishing feature between despotism and liberty; it is the offspring of free institutions; it is found to exist, and its influence is felt in proportion to the freedom enjoyed by any people. By freedom, I do not mean unregulated, unrestrained, natural liberty, but that freedom which is founded on just and equitable laws, where the rights of personal security, of private property, and religious toleration, are guarantied to every individual; where there is a general diffusion of knowledge, and the existence of public and private morality. These are the elements, and they together form the basis of public confidence on which the credit system rests. This is the invention of modern times.

In the old Governments of Europe, where liberty never found a resting place, credit was unknown. To the United States has been left the honor of maturing and perfecting this system. To the United States, also, is the honor due of having first applied the system of steam navigation. The effects on the general prosperity of the nation have been as sensibly felt in the one case as in the other; and he who should at this day recommend an entire abandonment of our credit system for a *sole and exclusive metallic* currency, would be deemed no less visionary than he who would attempt to substitute a Pennsylvania wagon for a locomotive or a canal packet, or should endeavor to stem the resistless current of the Mississippi in a flat boat, instead of those splendid palaces which now move majestically on its waters. Shall we, then, Mr. President, check this tide of prosperity, by the introduction of new and untried schemes? Shall we not be content with the necessaries, the comforts, the conveniences, and the luxuries of life, which are widely diffused throughout this whole country? Shall we attempt to overflow, subvert, and destroy a system which has produced all these blessings which has brought happiness and plenty to the door of every man? and that, too, for the purpose of adopting some of the exploded doctrines of the political economists of Europe? Sir, you might as well attempt to apply the common law of England, which was born and nurtured on the Thames, to the father of waters in this Western world, and to our mighty inland seas, compared with which the boasted streams and lakes of Europe dwindle into rills and ponds beside them, yes, these vast inland seas, into which, in the language of a distinguished Senator from my own State, you might cast the whole land of the common law, without producing a ripple.

Sir, I believe I speak the almost unanimous sentiment of my political friends in this Senate, when I say they intend to do no such thing.—I believe I speak the sentiment of the democratic party throughout the Union, when I say they neither expect nor desire any such thing. What, then, do they expect and desire? I answer, no more nor less than every real friend to his country is willing to adopt, namely, a preservation and at the same time, a regulation of the credit system. In all such measures of reform I will go as far as he who goes the farthest. Preserve and regulate but not destroy, is my motto. Enlarge your specie basis; introduce, as far as practicable, a gold currency, by the prohibition of small notes; provide means for coining at the mint; take all proper measures to prevent excessive issues of bank paper, and the unnecessary increase of bank incorporations; repeal your restraining laws, so as to permit the free employment and investment of foreign capital. Whatever danger there may be, it is to be found in the abuse of the system, and not in its existence. Guard against these abuses, and correct them when discovered. An entire abandonment of the credit system, and a return to a *sole and exclusive metallic currency,* if it were practicable, would produce desolation and destruction from one extremity of the Union to the other. Such notions ought not, cannot, must not, prevail.

The Steam Saw Mills.—We understand that a report is circulated throughout the country, for no other purpose than to operate against Gen. Dudley, that the compact entered into last March, by the mill owners, establishing certain regulations for the purchase of timber, was a combination formed for the purpose of keeping the price at a fixed rate, by agreeing not to give beyond the rates established by that compact. This is not the case—an examination of the terms of the agreement, and the benefits which have already been derived from it, will convince every timber maker, and all honest men, that the inventor and propagator of the report was not actuated by a desire to advance their interests, but for the low and despicable purpose of injuring Gen. Dudley in the estimation of his fellow citizens.

The object of the agreement was to secure to the mills, a constant and increased supply of timber, by offering an advance of one dollar per thousand on former rates. The price established by the rates, was the *minimum* that they offered—the lowest that they could give by their agreement. They believed these prices would offer adequate compensation to the maker—but because these prices were fixed as the lowest, there was no obligation on the parties to the compact, not to give higher prices. The agent was directed to give as much as any one in market, to secure a supply. We know, and every timber maker knows, that this was the fact—that though six dollars is the price for timber of 40 feet and over, established, as it is said, by this combination, that little or no timber has been sold as low—the prices, since this arrangement, have ranged from $7 to $7 50—as high as $8 has been paid. Certificates can be procured from many respectable timber makers, to establish the fact, that they have received higher prices since the adoption of this system, which has been unjustly denominated a combination to injure the timber maker, and benefit the mill owner. In conclusion, we give the words of the agreement, which will explain the object and views of the parties. "The arrangements entered into at this meeting, enable the mill owners hereby, to guarantee to the makers, this advance of price, for all timber that may be brought to market; as they have agreed to establish a joint fund, for the purchase of all over and above what they may individually want." By this, they guaranteed the established prices—they do not say, they will give no more.

We understand that Gen. Dudley was not present when the terms of the arrangement were fixed upon. He did not take any part in it; and did not know any thing about it for some time afterwards.

Wilmington Advertiser.

Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road.—Mr. Gwynn, Chief Engineer, arrived in town a few days since. He has completed the preliminary surveys, and in a few days, will be prepared to report on the comparative advantages of the different routes. A meeting of the Directors is called on the 15th August, at which time the location of the road will be determined upon. The work will immediately be put under contract and prosecuted with vigor and earnestness.—*Wilmington Advertiser.*

An Invitation to America.—The editor of the Ontario Repository says the following has been furnished as a part of a genuine letter from an emigrant son of the Emerald Isle, now in Canandaigua, to his friend at home. It is probably a pretty fair sample of the nature of the inducements, which operate on the mass of poor emigrants from that long misgoverned country.

N. York Com. Adv.

"*My Dear Jim.*—Come to sweet Ameriky, and come quickly. Here you can buy praties for 2 shillings a bushel, and whiskey the same; a dollar a day for digging, and no hanging for stealing. Och! come," &c.

Van Burenism on the wane.—To-day's mail brings us evidence of this fact. The people are separating Van Buren from General Jackson; they are inquiring into his claims and qualifications; they are weighing him *alone,* upon every great principle of republicanism and sterling political integrity requisite for the high station to which he aspires; and at every test of the balance, he is found wanting.—Wherever this searching scrutiny is carried on, the people are turning their backs upon him with disgust. The information from various quarters, strongly corroborates the following statement of a highly respectable corespondent, who has recently travelled through the South States, and assures us of the final overthrow of the Regency:

"Fight on boldly the battle of constitutional liberty; and though the struggle may be ardious, victory in the end *will* be yours. I have recently travelled extensively in the South, and am convinced that Van Burenism is daily and hourly on the wane. The enlightened yeomanry of the slave-holding States never will be found lending their aid to the elevation of a District Abolitionist, a Missouri Restrictionist, or a supporter of the Tariff of '28."—*Raleigh Star.*

Correspondence of the U. S. Gazette.

WASHINGTON, July 25, 1836.

The cause of General Scott's sudden departure from Washington, immediately after his arrival, has been considered as mysterious, and probably originating in some circumstance not fully known to the public generally. Some light has been thrown on it by a rumour which generally obtains credit with us, and which is, I believe, entitled to credit. It is said that some time ago, a letter was written by General Jessup from the seat of the Creek campaign, addressed to Mr. Blair (the editor of the Globe) in which General Jessup refers to the unjust aspersion upon him, in consequence of the operations of Gen. Scott, and intimates that General Scott is playing the same game in the Creek war, which he played in the Seminole war. The letter concludes with a proffer of General Jessup's resignation to Mistress Blair, &c.

This is the infamous manner in which the country is now ruled. Two ragged adventurers from Kentucky, with knapsacks on their backs, Blair and Kendall, are placed by General Jackson in chief command at Washington, while he is electioneering in the West, Van Buren in the North, and Cambreleng in the South. Blair has ordered Jessup to take the command in Florida when the Creek war has ended.

New York Star.

FROM THE LEXINGTON, KY. OBSERVER, OF JULY 12.

The Democratic Candidate for Governor in a Row.—We are informed that on Wednesday last, a fight took place in Georgetown, between Major Flournoy, the Van Buren candidate for Governor, and Marcus V. Thomson, Esq., of that place. The circumstances, as they have been detailed to us, were as follows:—The Major and his Lieutenant proceeded from this place to Georgetown on Tuesday, where it had been advertised for some time before, that Mr. Hise would address the people on Wednesday. Accordingly at the time fixed for the speech, he rose and addressed the people for two hours and a half. When he concluded, Mr. Thomson took the stand to reply. He was asked if he intended to speak longer than Mr. Hise, to which he returned for answer, that Mr Hise had spoken without intermission as long as he pleased, and that he did not know how long it would take him to get through, but he intended to speak until he got through with his reply. After he had spoken as long as Mr. Hise had, he was informed, by one of the gentlemen present, of the fact, and remarked that he would occupy but a short time longer, but that he had made no agreement as to the time he should occupy, and as he had something more to say, he would say it. He accordingly continued his address for a few minutes, when having taken up Major Flournoy, and being about to handle him, as it was thought, pretty roughly, the Major asked leave to make an explanation. Mr. Thomson immediately yielded the floor to him for that purpose, and the Major was going on to make a regular speech. Mr. Thomson told him that he had not given him the stand for the purpose of making a speech, but merely an explanation, and that he must be permitted to conclude his speech. Mr. Flournoy replied that he had as much right to speak as he had, and he intended to speak as he saw proper. Mr. Thomson told him he would not be treated in that manner, and that he must sit down—whereupon the Major asked him in a very threatening and authoritative manner, what he would do if he did not sit down, to which Mr. T. replied, that if he could get him down in no other way, he would knock him down. As soon as he said this, Major Flournoy struck him, and a fight ensued, in which we regret to say that we have been informed that *more than one* were engaged with Mr. Thomson, at the same time.

The Hon. Jesse Speight.—We take pleasure in stating, as an act of justice to this individual, that, in a communication in the Newbern Sentinel, he has come out, under his own signature, and positively denies that he ever applied to the President, "either directly or indirectly, for any office." So it appears that the report, of his having been an applicant for the Collectorship of Mobile, is incorrect.—*Raleigh Star.*

ADDITIONAL SUPPLY
Of Seasonable GOODS.

THE Subscriber is just receiving the following GOODS:—

15 Hhds. St. Croix and Porto Rico Sugar,
5 bbls. Loaf and Lump do.
75 bags Rio, Cuba and Java Coffee,
5 boxes and 5 cases superior family Tea,
50 casks Lime,
20 bbls. Whiskey and Brandy,
1 dozen thickest Mill Saws ever offered here,
20 pieces Negro Blankets,
30 pieces Red do. best quality.

The above is an addition to his usual heavy stock, and will by the first of next week, receive his usual Fall and Winter supply of Goods.

Country Merchants and those coming to this market will do well to call and examine for themselves.

WILLIAM S. LATTA.

August 3, 1836. 1000 4w

Five Cents Reward.

ABSCONDED from the Subscriber, on the 19th ult. a bound boy named Absalom Revels.—He is a very bright mulatto, about 14 years of age. All persons are cautioned against harboring him. The above reward, and no thanks, will be given for his delivery to me.

DAVID SHAW.

Fayetteville, August 4.

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OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

THURSDAY, AUGUST 4, 1836.

Republican Whig Ticket.

HUGH L. WHITE, *for President.*
JOHN TYLER, *for Vice-President.*
EDWARD B. DUDLEY, *for Gov.*

☞ As the arrangements for the contemplated improvements in this paper will require a considerable expenditure of money, we hope individuals indebted to us will make it convenient to settle in the course of the present month, about the last of which we expect to leave for New York on this and other business connected with the establishment.

The Election.—The accounts received from a few of the counties, in which the elections have already taken place, are highly cheering. Granville county has returned *four* Whigs to the Legislature, which is better than our most sanguine expectations. Last year she sent but one Whig. In Pitt, we lose one In Nash, Van Buren loses one in consequence of the county being entitled to but one Commoner. These are the only changes, so far, and they show a Whig gain of two members, and a Van Buren loss of two, equal to four votes gained. Six counties have been heard from, which have elected 8 Whigs and 10 Vans. Last year 6 Whigs and 12 Vans

We fear we have been the innocent cause of misleading some of our friends On Monday morning, a gentleman, (a Van Buren man too,) brought information to this place that Mr Johnston, a Whig, was elected in Franklin. The report appears to have been incorrect. We did not know, either, of the loss of a member in Pitt, until the Raleigh Register arrived yesterday

For Governor, the aggregate vote is so far in favor of Spaight. But we have heard from his strong holds. In Edgecombe, for instance, we allowed him 1400 votes, whereas he received 221 less than that number. We only claimed 75 votes, and received exactly that number.

But in Granville and Beaufort counties, though the returns were not complete at the date of our last accounts, we have overwhelming majorities. A letter from Granville, written on the night of the election, says, that though the different grounds were not all heard from, "Dudley's majority must, it is supposed, be *four to one*" In Beaufort, all the separate elections but one heard from, Dudley's vote was 712, Spaight's 225. In Granville we claimed only 200 majority. In Beaufort we claimed 500 In the first we shall probably have several hundred more, and in the last, a few more, than we expected.

Huzza for the White cause! A long pull, and a strong pull, and a pull altogether, on Thursday next, and the old North State will be redeemed from the clutches of the "spoils" party.

ELECTION RETURNS.

FRANKLIN, (3 members —John D Hawkins, Senate; Joseph Macklin and Thomas Howerton, Commons—all for Van Buren. Poll: Hawkins 261, H J G Raffin 151. Macklin 633, Howerton 608, Dr. W T Johnson (Whig) 361 *No change since last year* For Governor, Spaight 554, Dudley 308 Gustin Perry re-elected Sheriff by 247 votes over N. Gupton

EDGECOMBE, (3 members.)—Thomas H. Hall, Senate; J. J. Daniel and James George, Commons—all Van Burenites—no change since last year. W. D Petway, Sheriff For Governor, Spaight 1179 Dudley 75.

GRANVILLE, (4 members)—We learn verbally that the whole White Ticket has succeeded, viz: J C. Taylor, S; Messrs. Gilham, Eaton and Fleming, C. *Whig gain since last year* 3 Dudley's majority is no doubt heavy, but not yet heard from.

PITT. (3 members.)—We learn verbally that Alfred Moye (Whig) is elected in the Senate; Macon D Moye and John Spiers, (Van Buren) in the Commons. Van Buren gain since last year, *one.—Ral Reg* (Foreman, W. beaten by 8 votes.)

BEAUFORT, (3 members.)—Gen. J. O. K. Williams, S, without opposition; Messrs. Satterthwaite and Smallwood, C. All for White. No change.

NASH, (2 members.)—The Van Buren Senator and Commoner elected. For Governor, Dudley 102, Spaight 679.

Richmond County.—For commons, the candidates are, Major John McAlister Jr., George Thomas, Simeon D. Pemberton, and Samuel Gibson—all for White.

Columbus.—The election in Columbus takes place this day; and we shall probably have the result on Saturday. Though this county has heretofore been against us, we confidently anticipate the victory of the White and Dudley cause. A letter from a friend in Whiteville, dated Thursday last, says, "I will ensure a White Commoner, and if I think aright I am safe in saying that Burney, the White candidate for Senate, will get the vote of Columbus."

Candidates in Montgomery.—James Allen of Montgomery, and John B. Kelly of Moore for the Senate in the two counties composing that district. Commons—Wm. Harris, P. R. Lilly, and E. Jourdan. Sheriff—John Little, Eben Hearn, and David Cochran. All for White.

Small Pox.—Our readers will see by the report of the Board of Health that a case of Small Pox has occurred in this town. Though the precautions taken to prevent its spread, will doubtless be successful, the Board have very properly considered honesty the best policy, and have immediately made the fact public, thereby entitling their future reports to the entire confidence of the public. We will only add that little or no alarm is felt here.

The young man brought the disease from Richmond County.

Fayetteville, August 2, 1836.

The Board of Health, to redeem a pledge given to the public sometime since, feel it their duty to state that a case of *Small Pox* occurred a day or two ago in this community. The subject of the disease has been removed to an isolated house three or four miles from the town, and all precautionary measures adopted to prevent the spreading of the disease.

The public may rest assured that no danger of contracting the disease will result from intercourse with any part of the town.

The Board renew their pledge of informing the public, should the disease unfortunately recur.

By order of Board of Health.

BENJ. ROBINSON, President.

The Rail Road.—We have not yet heard the result of the application to Major McNeill, the distinguished Engineer, to undertake the survey of the route of the rail road to Salisbury. We fear, however, that with all his desire to do something for his native State, he will not find himself at liberty, for the demands upon his time at the North are understood to be more than he can supply. The very eminence upon which he stands, however, makes it extremely desirable that the application should be successful. We hope to hear in the course of a day or two.

The Van Burenites, in the abundance of their wisdom, having satisfied themselves that the Whigs cannot elect Judge White, seem to think it reasonable and proper that we should abandon him and support Van Buren. Now we hope to get as many votes for Judge White as they can give to Mr. Van Buren. But were it otherwise, what right have they to expect us to abandon our cause? We hope it will never be any part of the ethics of the Whig party to aid in doing a great wrong because we cannot accomplish a great good. No; if there were no other State in the Union in favor of Judge White, we should hope that not a man of the Whig party would exert himself less earnestly to defeat Van Buren than he now does. We support Judge White because we think him an honest, capable man, who will be faithful to the Constitution and laws; who will administer the government in its purity and simplicity; who will put down the odious doctrine in politics, that "to the victors belong the spoils of victory;" who will abolish the proscriptive system; who will not interfere with our slaves, or prohibit the admission of a new State into the Union except on condition that it will abolish slavery; who will oppose a Tariff of protection; who will oppose the accumulation of a large surplus in the Treasury, to be kept from the possession of the rightful owners, and used as a grand engine of corruption. Such being our opinion of our candidate, a statesman without fear and without reproach, we feel that his cause is the cause of our country, and we should be recreant to every principle which ought to govern honorable and patriotic men, if we shrunk from its assertion and maintenance.

But were Judge White entirely out of the question, we could not support Van Buren, because we think him a corrupt and vascillating politician, supported by a corrupt set of office holders and office hunters; because we think he has proved himself unfaithful to the Constitution and Laws; because he was the originator of the proscriptive system, and holds to the doctrine of the spoils; because he acknowledges the right of Congress to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, and voted for the restriction of slavery in Missouri; because he voted for the Tariffs of 1824 and 1828, those bills of abomination, because he opposed the land bill and the distribution bill. As lovers of our country; as friends to purity, simplicity and economy in the administration of the government; as friends of the Union, which cannot exist a day after an interference with the rights of the slave holders—the Whigs could not support Van Buren under any circumstances. No; they will maintain their principles, and leave the result to higher keeping.

In Virginia, the Van Buren party, knowing that to put Col. Johnson on their Ticket would ensure its defeat, run Wm. Smith of Alabama, for Vice President. He is not run in any other State. This seems to be a contradiction of their kind advice to us, to support Van Buren for President because, *as they say*, we cannot elect Judge White. Surely they ought to practice what they preach.

FROM THE RALEIGH STANDARD.

"The contest in this country is between the people and the aristocracy—between those who contend for the right of suffrage as extended to all classes; and those who would have the government managed by an order of patricians, independent of and unaccountable to the people. The mass of mankind are looked upon by these as aspirants, as vulgar and corrupt; and it is their policy to keep them in ignorance, and to found colleges that benefit the few, in preference to free schools that may enlighten the many; to establish banks and monopolies of extended spheres of action, that will support a host of sattellites, control elections and contribute to degrade and impoverish the people."

It does not surprize us to find such *assertions* as the above in the Raleigh Standard. Truth and it are sworn foes But is there any human being either so ignorant or so base as to believe that there is a party in this State or this country opposed to the exercise of the right of suffrage by the people? or who would "have the government managed by an order of patricians, independent of and unaccountable to the people?" If there be such a man, we pity him; but for those who, knowing better, endeavor to inculcate such incendiary doctrines, such foul slanders, scorn and contempt are the only feelings that can be inspired, even among the decent part of their own partizans.

But who is it that is making an effort to found colleges instead of free schools? Is there any party engaged in such a diabolical scheme? We have heard of none. On the contrary, who are they who have been for years engaged in urging the cause of free schools upon the people and upon the Legislature? In the very first rank we find the pious, the learned, the patriotic, Dr Caldwell, the late President of the University, who, though not a politician, was a decided Whig, and who laboured more, wrote more, and expended more, in enlightening the public mind on the subject of Common School Education and Internal Improvements, than all the Van Buren men in North Carolina put together.

Next comes the late able Senator from Chatham County, Hugh McQueen, Esq. the present Editor of the Columbian Repository, whose luminous report in favor of Common Schools was so highly appreciated by all parties in the Legislature, that it was unanimously resolved to append it to the volume of the Laws, of which many thousand copies are published,—a compliment never before paid to any document of any kind, so far as we know.

And these distinguished individuals belong to that party which is represented as endeavouring to keep the people in ignorance by discountenancing free schools! Can the Standard point to any effort of its own partizans, either singly or collectively, that will compare with theirs? No.

But more than this: What party is it that has laboured faithfully and successfully to secure N. Carolina's portion of the Surplus Revenue, for the purpose of employing it in the establishment of free schools and rail roads? We answer, this slandered whig party. And what party is it that opposed the measure, that fought the Land Bill with every available weapon until some of them found that further opposition would crush them under the weight of popular indignation, when they took refuge under the distribution bill? This was the Standard's party. If they had succeeded in defeating the just claim of North Carolina, we do not hesitate to say that in all probability a quarter of a century would have passed before the State would have accumulated a sufficient sum to carry into effect a system of free schools. Whereas, we have now, by magic as it were, become possessed of the means at once to make a beginning in the great work. The people have to thank the whigs for it.

But who are they that endeavoured to establish Banks at the last session of the Legislature? The Standard's own most devoted unscrupulous partizans. And who are they who now talk of investing the immense amount of Surplus which falls to our share in erecting a mammoth Bank, instead of devoting it to Education and Internal Improvements? Again the Standard's partizans. Surely there never was a party whose professions and principles were more at variance than this veritable Van Buren party, and never a people more *gullible* than this, if they swallow such nauseating stuff as the Quacks of the Standard would force down their throats.

War in Disguise.—Gen. Gaines has, in pursuance of orders from the President, marched to Nacogdoches, fifty miles within the line of Texas, or more properly, of Mexico; and has called upon the Governors of Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi and Louisiana, each for 1000 mounted men, to join him. The avowed motive for this movement is, that some Indians had killed two persons and wounded another, about 20 miles West of Nacogdoches.

The effect of this movement must be to produce a war with Mexico, provided she is successful in her present contest with Texas This adds another motive to pray for the success of Texas.

Gen. Scott.—We are among those who think that this officer has not sustained his reputation in either of the Indian Wars in which he has been engaged; and we have approved of his recall. We think him unfitted for such a service, and that he permitted inexcusable delays in his operations. But we must not be supposed to approve of the manner of his recall, as disclosed by a publication in the Globe. It appears that Gen. Scott, on reaching Washington, proceeded to the War office, and there found the following letter, with the endorsement of the President thereon. The Globe, finding the affair already made public, has published the letter, as follows:

FORT MITCHELL, ALA. JUNE 20.

Dear Sir: We have the Florida scenes enacted over again. This war ought to have been ended a week ago. I commenced operations on the Alabama side, and have succeeded in tranquilizing the whole frontier Our principal hostile chief, Enea Mico, came in with many of his people to a camp which I had formed for the purpose of feeding th starving Indians preparatory to their removal. Another, Enea Mathla is a prisoner in my camp, and I was in full march, with a force sufficient to have terminated the war in five days, when my progress was arrested by an order from Gen. Scott. He has censured me in the most unmeasured manner, and I shall be compelled to have the whole subject of this campaign investigated — There was a force sufficient at Tuskegee, Columbus, or this place, one week after our arrival, to have put an end to this war, if it had been properly used; but it was thought necessary to adopt a splendid plan or campaign upon paper, and make every thing bend to it. To have waited the developements of that plan would have left nothing to defend; bloodshed and conflagration would have pervaded entire counties of Alabama. If not arrested by Gen. Scott, I shall apply to be relieved, for I disapprove entirely the course he has thought proper to pursue, and believe that his delay has been destructive of the best interests of the country.

Let the President see this letter; he, I am sure, will approve the promptness with which I have acted, when he shall be sensible that I have, by the movement I have made, tranquilized the whole Alabama frontier

With my respectful compliments to Mrs. Blair and your family, yours, most truly,

THOMAS S. JESUP.

FRANCIS P. BLAIR, Esq. Washington City.

ENDORSEMENT ON THE BACK OF THE LETTER—[BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.]

Referred to the Secretary of War, that he forthwith order Gen. Scott to this place, in order that an inquiry be had into the unaccountable delay in prosecuting the Creek war and the failure of the campaign in Florida. Let General Jessup assume the command. A. J.

Now, it does strike us as degrading, that a General in the Army should prefer his complaints to the President through such an organ as the Editor of the Globe; that the character of another General should be impeached, not in a bold and manly way, but sneakingly, through a poor creature, whose vile character should exclude him from the confidence or correspondence of any one wearing the proud insignia of an officer of the U. S Army And then too that such matter should be mixed up with "compliments to Mrs Blair." Oh it is too bad! Scott, Jessup, and McComb! What a trio for heads of the army of a great Nation!

Express Mail.—The Postmaster General has advertised for proposals for carrying an express mail from New York to New Orleans, to convey slips from newspapers, letters, (without money,) and public despatches. It is to be put in operation on the first of November next, and will travel more than 10 miles an hour through the whole line; performing the route from New York to Mobile in five days and seven hours. Two routes are advertised, from which one will be selected, viz: one from Fredericksburg, Va. to Columbus, Geo. through Greensborough, N. C., Yorkville, S. C. &c.; and the other along the main Mail line through Fayetteville, &c. We take it for granted that the latter will be selected. If so, it will reach here from New York in 56½ hours.

The Treasury Circular.—We hear that the people throughout the State are warmly indignant at the Treasury circular, which forbids the receipt of any thing but gold or silver in payment for public lands. It is not to be wondered at that they should be hostile to a measure which will operate to the exclusive injury of the poor emigrant, and to the benefit of the wealthy land speculator. That such will be its effect is evident. Suppose an individual about to remove to the West. He lives at a distance from a Bank, and cannot get his money converted into specie, and if he could, it would be far more inconvenient and unsafe to carry than Bank notes. He reaches his destination, and finds that his money, though unquestionably good, will not be taken by the government, for Lands. He is forced to buy from the land speculators, who purchased from the government at $1 25, and will charge him $5, 10, or perhaps $50 an acre. *They* have no objection to taking his Bank notes, which they prefer to specie, as every man in his senses does.

It will be recollected, too, that Van Buren members of Congress and officers of the government, have formed large companies and purchased up immense bodies of public lands, at government prices, and, it is more than suspected, with money borrowed from the pet Banks for the purpose.

It is even said that Mr. Van Buren and Col. Johnson are both members of these companies; and it is believed that the facts would have been proved if *the party* in the House had not refused to permit an inquiry to be made by a committee. The Treasury circular plays directly into the hands of these companies, as in many cases the government lands cannot come into competition with theirs, for want of specie.

There is yet another reason for opposition to the measure. The revenue will be greatly diminished, and the amount to be divided under the distribution bill, will be correspondingly reduced. The share of North Carolina will be far less than it would have been. Let those who are in favor of that measure think of these things when they go to the polls on Thursday next.

A bright Legislator.—In a certain county in this State, not a hundred miles from Randolph, lives a gentleman, who twice, within a few years past, represented his County in that body of "congregated wisdom," the Legislature of North Carolina. This gentleman, we have excellent authority for saying, whilst recently inveighing against Judge White, pronounced him an abolitionist! Such a charge against a slave-holder, who has expressed himself so decidedly on the subject, against abolition either in the States or the District of Columbia, naturally enough excited the attention of the White men, who demanded the proof. He persisted in his assertion, and averred that Judge White had attended an abolition meeting in Tennessee; and moreover, that Col. Hogan (a neighbor of our hero,) had also presided at an abolition meeting in Randolph. After a further explanation it appeared that Col. H. had once presided at a meeting of a *Colonization Society.* "Well (said Solomon, Jr.) isn't it the same thing!" We need not say that the man who didn't know the difference between abolition and sending the free blacks out of the county, is a Van Buren man.

Van Buren Tactics.—These consist in using all "*favorable*" means, (not all *honorable* means,) to promote the success of the "spoils" candidate; in telling every sort of falsehood, knowing it to be false, in the hope that some will be ignorant enough to be duped by it.

A case in point has just come under our notice. The Newbern Sentinel gives a very conspicuous insertion to a communication which winds up with the following sentence:

"To the House of Representatives they [meaning the Whigs] wish to carry the election, and put over us as President, Clay or Webster."

Now the writer and printer of the Sentinel well knew that Clay is not and has not been a candidate since 1832, and that therefore it was utterly impossible that he could be "put over us as President." And they knew quite as well, that it is impossible for Mr. Webster to go into the House, if the election should go there; because the Constitution provides that the choice shall be made by the House from the three persons having the highest number of Electoral votes of the people; and it is reduced to a certainty that White, Harrison and Van Buren will be the three highest, and consequently that the choice, if made by the House, must fall on one of them. Have these people no shame? Are they anxious to merit the contempt of all honest people, by thus attempting to gull the ignorant with a pretence that there is any party in North Carolina willing to make Clay or Webster President?

Another.—The last Journal says that "Gen. Harrison has recently been taken up in Virginia, in place of Judge White, as the Whig candidate for the Presidency." The Journal cannot be ignorant that this is not the fact; that instead of Judge White being dropped by the Whigs of Virginia, his chance is decidedly improved by the friends of Gen. Harrison having nominated the White Ticket of Electors. For the friends of Harrison to unite upon the White Ticket, is certainly a novel mode of setting White aside. To a plain common sense understanding it would look like helping him along. But some people have those "optics sharp" which enable them "to see what is not to be seen."

Gov. Spaight a Nullifier.—This charge has been fastened upon the Governor beyond any further question by a letter from Burton Craige, Esq. of Salisbury, in answer to the Editor of the Newbern Spectator, which came to hand too late for publication. Mr. Craige says that Gov. Spaight actually signed an association which was entered into at Raleigh for the dissemination of the principles of the nullification party, by the establishment of a paper in Raleigh and by other means, and that he took several copies of a Prospectus for the paper, to which he promised to obtain subscribers. This paper was to be published by Mr. Craige, at a salary of $3,000, which was guaranteed to him by the association. Mr. Craige says that as soon as Mr. Van Buren produced the split between Gen. Jackson and Mr. Calhoun, for the purpose of prostrating the latter, Gov. Spaight deserted his principles, and joined the mongrel party of Van Buren.

Maj. Gen. Memucan Hunt of the Texian army, late of Oxford, N. C., is now on a visit to the place of his former residence, for the purpose of inducing persons to emigrate to Texas,—in other words to enlist in the Texian army against the Mexicans. Gen. Hunt is a highly respectable man; but the propriety of the step he is now taking, is "well questioned," as Gen. Jackson said on another occasion.

Louisiana.—Some of the Van Buren papers are claiming a triumph in Louisiana, with what justice will appear from the fact, stated in the New Orleans True American of the 19th ult. that as far as heard from 5 Senators out of 8, and 31 Commoners out of 46, are Whigs; making a decided majority in both Houses, even if all the remainder to be heard from should be for Van Buren. Louisiana is decidedly for White.

JUDGE WHITE IN ARKANSAS.

"THE TIMES," a well conducted and spirited paper, published at Little Rock, Arkansas, comes out in earnest and vigorous advocacy of Judge White, as "the Western Democratic candidate for the Presidency," and "one whose feelings and interests are interwoven with the welfare of the Western and Southern States."

The Times remarks that "it is generally thought there is a large majority of the People of Arkansas in favor of any before Van Buren," and makes an animated appeal to the People to unite on the man whose whole political course proves him to be the firm and fixed friend of Southern and Western interests.—*Washington Sun.*

Aristocracy and Democracy.—Sir, said Dudley Selden, a member of Congress from New York, I am called an *aristocrat*, and Mr. Vice President Van Buren a *democrat*, and when I have seen our democratic Vice President reclining in his splendid English coach, with a splendid pair of English horses, an English footman behind and an English coachman before, dressed in splendid liveries, whirling by and splashing the mud on me, as I have been making my way on foot through mud, wind and rain, in the Pennsylvania Avenue, towards the Capitol, I have thought it strange, that I, the wind and weather beaten pedestrian, should be called an aristocrat, and he, the master of that splendid and gorgeous equipage, should be deemed the head of the great democratic family!

The New York Gazette of Thursday says—"In the ship Francis Depau, arrived last evening, came passengere, Bishop Brute, of Indiana, and nineteen Catholic Ecclesiastics, all for the Western country."

The Supreme Court adjourned on Saturday last, Peter Patterson, of Cumberland county, has been admitted to the practice of law in the County Courts.

No "back out" in the Whigs.—A half-dozen, more or less, of the Van Burenites, mustered courage sufficient the other day to offer through the Sentinel a bet of $100 on the Governor's election. It was instantly met, and that amount is *safe.* The taker immediately offered another hundred on the same result, but the previous effort was sufficient for the occasion, and the Van Buren men—*flashed!—Newbern Spectator.*

General SCOTT has returned from New York, and again passed through this meridian on his way to Richmond, to join his family. The predicament in which this officer has been placed is certainly a very singular one. Here is a General, to whom had been committed the arduous and responsible trust of conducting an extended Indian war, suddenly recalled from his command by the President, under censure, implied at least: and, when he obeys the summons, and reaches the seat of Government, he finds no one to whom he can make explanations, and is galloping through the country, from pillar to post, in pursuit of some superior to whom he can report himself. Finding no one at the seat of Government, or elsewhere, to whom he can report or address himself, and being debarred from returning to his command and resuming the prosecution of the war, he has, we understand, gone, like a good citizen, to report himself to his wife.

National Intelligencer.

Good again!—A week ago we were tickled by a paragraph in the Fayetteville Observer which stated that the Van Buren candidates in that neighbourhood were actually electioneering on the strength of the late distribution Bill, which every soul of them had opposed "tooth and nail." Little did we then think that a similar experiment on the gullability of our nearer neighbours would be attempted; but a circular issued by the Van Buren candidate for election to the Senate by Jones and Carteret undeceives us. We have a letter before us which says of this gentleman:—"Mr. —— has ever been a firm supporter of Jesse Speight, and a thorough-going Van Buren and Spaight man. He has ever been opposed to the distribution of the surplus revenue," and yet he now has the temerity to electioneer on that which was forced from the grasp of his party by the perseverance, talents, and honest energy of the Whigs!—"Fool who?" Not the citizens of Carteret and Jones certainly.—*Newbern Spectator.*

To the Polls!—Our intelligence from various parts of the State, as to the Gubernatorial election, is of the most cheering character. General Dudley's political opponents may boast and talk large, and "whistle to keep their courage up;" but all will not do, he will assuredly be elected by a handsome majority.—*Ral. Register.*

State Loan.—We learn that the Loan of $400,000, authorized by the last Legislature, has been negotiated at *par*—interest payable in Raleigh. One-fourth thereof was sold to our University, and three-fourths to the United States.—*Ral. Register.*

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—AUGUST 4.

Brandy, peach,	50 a 60	Molasses,	47 a 50
Ditto, apple,	45 a 50	Nails, cut,	7½ a 8
Bacon,	13½ a 14	Sugar, brown,	10½ a 12½
Beeswax,	22 a 23	Lump,	15
Coffee,	12½ a 14½	Loaf,	18 a 20
Cotton,	14½ a 15½	Salt,	65 a 70
Corn,	70 a 75	Tobacco, leaf,	6 a 7
Candles, F. P.	15	Cotton Bagging,	30 a 30
Flaxseed,	1 25	Bale Rope,	10 a 12
Flour,	$6½ a 7	Wheat,	1 25
Feathers,	45	Whiskey,	34 a 36
Iron,	5 a 6	Wool,	16 a 17½

POSTSCRIPT.

WASHINGTON, (2 members.)—E. G. Spruill, S., without opposition; Joshua G. Swift, C. Poll—Swift, (White) 286; U. W. Swanner, (V. B.) 143. For Governor, Spaight 34, Dudley 377.

State of the Poll in Granville.—Senate: Taylor [W.] 407, Wyche [V. B.] 312. Commons: Robt. B Gilliam 1081, Charles R Eaton 980, William Fleming 936, [all White.] Elijah Hester 582, Sandy Harris 499, Thomas Y. Cook 267, [all Van Buren.] For Governor: Dudley 977, Spaight 391. For Sheriff: Col. Leslie Gilliam [W.] 963, Jas. B. Peace [V. B.] 564.

The following is the result, so far: For the Legislature, 10 Whigs, 10 Vans. For Governor, Dudley 3122, Spaight 4268: Majority for Spaight 1146, as follows:

		Spaight.	*Dudley.*
Edgecombe,		1191	71
Washington,		34	377
Nash,	-	679	102
Pitt,	-	511	483
Franklin,	-	564	308
Warren,	-	673	92
Granville,	-	391	977
Beaufort,	-	225	712
		4268	3122

The Raleigh Standard says, "thus far the result has been even more favorable than was anticipated." We know this not to be true so far as regards the party in this town. We have a copy of their estimates, in which they claimed a majority of 2375 votes in the above counties. *Our* estimates, which they have seen repeatedly, gave them a majority of 1475 votes in those counties, which is 329 votes more than they have actually got.

MARRIED,

In Raleigh, on Friday evening last, by the Rev. George W. Freeman, Rector of Christ Church, THOMAS F. JONES, Esq. of Perquimons, to Miss ELIZABETH P. DEVEREUX, second daughter of Thomas P. Devereux, Esq.

At the House of Mrs. Malloy, in Richmond County, on the 28th ult., by the Rev Arch'd McQueen, RICHARD C BUNTING, Esq , of Lumberton, to Miss SARAH McEACHEN, late of Rockdale, N C.

In Wayne County, on the 12th ultimo, by Zadoc Peacock, Esq., Mr. JOHN COLLIER to Miss SARAH BOSWELL.

On Thursday, the 26th June, at the church of St. Roch, at Paris, and afterwards at the British Embassy, the Lord STAFFORD to ELIZABETH, daughter of Richard Caton, Esq. and grand-daughter of the late Charles Carroll, Esq. of Carrollton, both of the State of Maryland, in the United States, and sister of the Marchioness of Wellesley and Marchioness of Carmarthen.

DIED,

In this place, on Tuesday the 2d inst., of a bilious fever, Mr. JAMES GOOD, aged 38 years, formerly of Kingston, Roan County, Tennessee, and for the last ten years extensively and favourably known as an Agent of the Contractors for carrying the mail on several sections of the route between Petersburg, Va., and Camden, S. C.

Drowned above Fox Island, in Cape Fear river, on Thursday last, John Cutts, Esq., of this County. Mr. Cutts and two of his sons left home for the purpose of fishing; when they reached the river, the canoe being on the opposite side, the deceased attempted to swim over to reach it; he sank within ten or fifteen feet of the shore. His body has not yet been found.—*Communicated.*

In Bladen County, on the 18th ult., after a protracted illness, SAM'L N. RICHARDSON, Jr. in the 28th year of his age. His death was such as is always consequent upon a pious and exemplary life—peaceful and interesting.—*Communicated.*

Near Gainesville, Ala., on the 22d of June last, Col. THOMAS HENDERSON, aged about 48 years. He was a native of Rockingham County, and for many years an inhabitant of Raleigh, where he first instituted and edited the Star. As an editor, his course and deportment were too well known for the partiality of friendship to advert to it. But as a private man, we will say of Colonel Henderson, that we never knew a purer or better man.—*Carolina Watchman.*

At Knoxville, Tenn., on the night of the 12th ult., Dr. JOHN W. CARSON, of Pleasant Gardens, Burke County, North Carolina.

New Stock.

THE Subscriber intends leaving in a day or two for New York, and shall purchase for this market, a very large and general assortment of Goods; comprising all the leading articles usually kept for the Country Trade; all of which will be sold for Cash, or on Credit, at very low prices. He hopes his former customers and friends, will call and examine for themselves. CASH will be given for COTTON and liberal prices paid.

Now on hand and for sale.

40,000 Lbs Superior Bacon *all sides,*
1000 ps. heavy Hemp Bagging,
107 hhds. St. Croix and Porto Rico Sugars,
50 casks Thomastown Lime,
10 bbls Linseed Oil,
100 kegs White Lead No 1,
33 coils Bale Rope,
35 kegs Nails assorted,
20 bags Rio Coffee,
3 tierces Rice,
40 boxes Window Glass,
2 bbls. Spts. Turpentine,
1 barrel Putty

AUGUSTUS P. LACOSTE.

Cheraw, July 29. 1000 5w

LAW NOTICE.

THE Subscribers having associated themselves together in the practice of the Law, tender their services to the public. They will attend the Circuit Courts of Gibson, Lauderdale, Fayette, Tipton and Haywood Counties, and do a Collection business throughout the Western District of Tennessee.

WILLIAM B. GROVE.
JOHN B ASHE.

Brownsville, Haywood County, Tenn 1000-*tf.*

Notice.

LETTERS of Administration on the Estate of Col. Thoroughgood Pate, late of Richmond County, deceased, were granted to the Subscriber by the County Court of Richmond County, July Term, 1836. All persons indebted to the said deceased, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having demands against the same, are hereby notified to present them, properly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

DUNCAN McLAURIN, *Adm'r.*
Richmond County, July 29, 1836. 1000-3w

Further Notice.

THE Subscriber will sell to the highest bidder, on Monday the 29th day of August next, at the late residence of Col. T. Pate, deceased, several very likely NEGROES, the stock of Cattle, Horses, Mules, Hogs, &c, Household and Kitchen Furniture, Farming Utensils, &c on a credit of six months,—purchasers to give bond and approved security Sale to continue from day to day until all are sold.

D. McLAURIN, *Adm'r.*
Richmond County, July 29, 1836.

POETRY.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

On the Death of Ex-President Madison.

Death hath the mighty slain,
Another Chief laid low,
Within Montpelier's classic walls,
Is heard the sound of woe;
Madison is no more!
His honoured race is run,
Without a mist, to cloud its rays,
Declined his setting sun.

The father, guardian, friend,
Of our most holy laws,
Our Constitution, great and wise,
He saved from faction's jaws,
With justice unimpeached,
He passed through public life,
With firmness ruled in fierce debate,
And calmed its angry strife.

His suffering country's stay,
Fair freedom's firmest friend,
He laboured in her sacred cause,
And did her rights defend.
In him, were all combined,
The christian, statesman, sage,
And as a gem of richest dye,
Will deck our history's page.

Fair wisdom's purest light,
A halo round him shed,
And science deep, and storied lore,
For him, their treasures spread.
Peace, to his honoured dust,
And hallow'd be his grave;
Raise, grateful country, columns proud,
In brass, his worth engrave.

CLARA.

FROM THE SOUTHERN LITERARY MESSENGER.

LIFE,

A BRIEF HISTORY, IN THREE PARTS, WITH A SEQUEL.
Dedicated to my Friend on his Wedding Day.

Part I.—Love.

A glance,—a thought,—a blow—
It stings him to the core.
A question—will it lay him low?
Or will time heal it o'er?

He kindles at the name,—
He sits and thinks apart;
Time blows and blows it to a flame,—
Burning within his heart.

He loves it though it burns,
And nurses it with care;
He feels the blissful pain by turns,
With hope, and with despair!

Part II.—Courtship.

Sonnets and serenades,
Sighs, glances, tears and vows,
Gifts, tokens, souvenirs, parades,
And courtesies and bows.

A purpose and a prayer:
The stars are in the sky,—
He wonders how e'en hope should dare
To let him aim so high!

Still hope allures and flatters,
And doubt just makes him bold:
And so with passion all in tatters,
The trembling tale is told!

Apologies and blushes,
Soft looks, averted eyes,
Each heart into the other rushes,
Each yields and wins, a prize.

Part III.—Marriage.

A gathering of fond friends,—
Brief, solemn words, and prayer,—
A trembling to the finger's ends,
As hand in hand they swear.

Sweet cake, sweet wine, sweet kisses,—
And so the deed is done:
Now for life's woes and blisses,—
The wedded two are one.

And down the shining stream
They launch their buoyant skiff,
Bless'd, if they may but trust hope's dream,
But ah! Truth echoes—*If?*

The Sequel.—IV.

If health be firm,—if friends be true,—
If self be well controlled,—
If tastes be pure,—if wants be few,
And not too often told—

If reason always rule the heart,—
If passions own its sway—
If love for aye to life impart
The zest it does to-day,—

If Providence with parent care
Mete out the varying lot—
While meek Contentment bows to share
The palace or the cot,—

And oh! if Faith sublime and clear,
The spirit upward guide,—
Then bless'd indeed and bless'd fore'er,
The Bridegroom and the Bride.

WILLIAM CUTTER.

JACKSON HOTEL,
LIBERTY POINT,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

The Subscriber having taken this convenient ESTABLISHMENT, begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he intends to keep it in the best and most genteel style, for the accommodation of Boarders and Travellers. He will at all times provide the best the market affords, for his Guests, and Horses shall be well taken care of. He will have no regular Bar, but if Travellers should wish this kind of refreshment, they will be accommodated. His best exertions will be used to please, and he hopes to be favored with a share of patronage.

WILLIAM CADE.

March 28, 1836. 82tf

"WE Feed the Hungry."

JUST RECEIVED BY STEAMER CLARENDON,

150 Bbls. Prime Beef,
75 do. Mess do.

All New York City Inspection. For sale by
THOS. SANDFORD & Co.

March 21. 81-*tf*

NEGROES WANTED.

The Subscriber is desirous to purchase 30 or 40 NEGROES, of both sexes, not under ten nor over thirty years of age, for which the highest cash prices will be given.

NEILL JOHNSON.

January 12, 1835. 19tf.

A Teacher Wanted.

A GENTLEMAN of good moral standing, well qualified to teach the dead languages, besides other Branches of Science, and a native citizen. To such a one, a liberal salary will be given as a private Tutor. Apply to the Editor for information.

June 6. 92 2mo.

Wanted,

A CARRIAGE MAKER, who can come well recommended. To such an one, constant employment, and liberal wages will be given by a person in the country. Apply at this office.

July 20, 1836. 98 6w.

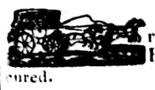
LAFAYETTE HOTEL.
Fayetteville, North Carolina.

The Subscriber having purchased from Col Joshua W. Cochran, the unexpired term o his lease of the Lafayette Hotel, gives notice that he is now prepared to accommodate Boarders and Travellers. The House is commodious, well ventilated and admirably adapted to the purpose for which it is intended. The Parlors are large, well furnished, and calculated for private families The Stables, spacious, and shall be well provided.

The Subscriber feels grateful to the public for the patronage which the Hotel has already received, and will endeavor by care and attention to the comfort of his guests, to merit and enjoy a continuation of the same.

Cold and Warm Baths

Attached to the Hotel, and *always* in readiness.



All the Stages arrive at and depart from the Hotel, where seats are secured.

THOMAS COCHRAN.

October 1, 1835 57tf.

GRAY'S INVALUABLE

OINTMENT,

FOR THE CURE OF

White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers, Old and Fresh Wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Women's Sore Breasts, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Whitlows, Biles, and external diseases generally.

Price $1 per pot, or $9 per dozen.
For sale, wholesale and retail, by
E. J. HALE.

A HEAVY STOCK
OF
NEW GOODS.
THE SUBSCRIBER

BEGS leave to inform his customers and friends generally, that he is now receiving from New York, his FALL SUPPLY OF GOODS, which he offers for sale at wholesale or retail, for CASH or Country Produce.

2000 BUSHELS LIVERPOOL SALT
500 sacks do do,
500 bushels Alum do,
125 bags Rio Coffee, (real tick,)
25 do Porto Rico do, (green,)
10 do St. Domingo do,
5 do Java do, (old white,)
20 hhds Porto Rico Sugar,
5 do St Croix do,
10 barrels Tanner's Oil,
15 qr. casks Wine, assr'd quality,
1000 lbs Loaf and Lump Sugar,
8 chests Imperial, Gunpowder & Hyson Teas,
15 tons Swedes and English Iron, assorted,
German, Crawley and Cast Steel,
American & English blistered do,
100 kegs Nails and Brads, assr'd,
25 do Dupont's FFF Powder,
500 lbs Bar Lead,
50 bags Shot, assorted,
50 pieces Cotton Bagging,
50 coils Bale Rope,
3000 lbs Spanish Sole Leather,
50 sides Upper do. Calf and Kip Skins,
1 Tierce CLOVER SEED.
500 lbs Cotton Yarn, No 5 to 12.

Together with a general assortment of fresh

DRY GOODS,
FUR AND WOOL HATS,

Gentlemen's coarse and fine Shoes and walking Pumps,
Ladies' Leather, Seal and Morocco Boots, Shoes and Slippers,
Do Prunel Boots, Shoes and walking Slippers, (some very fine,)
Do. Fancy Baskets, Umbrellas and Parasols.

Hardware, Cutlery, Castings,

&c., Blacksmiths' Bellows, Vises, Anvils, Hammers and Screw Plates, all polished bright.
200 pr Trace Chains, assorted,
50 do Halter do, do,
100 sets Wagon Boxes, do,
500 ps. Castings, do,
25 doz. Weeding Hoes, do,
50 do sets Knives and Forks,
100 do Pocket Knives,
10 do Collins' Axes,
10 do Shovels and Spades,
Cutting Knives, Drawing do., Scythe Blades, 48 and 50 inches, Hand Saws, Iron Squares and Coffee Mills, Plate, Knob, Chest and Trunk Locks, Wood Screws, Tacks and Curry Combs, Sheet, Band, Hoop, Round and Rod Iron.

Drugs and Medicines

Glauber and Epsom Salts, Alum, Cream Tartar, Camphor, Aloes, Liquorice Ball, Sarsaparilla, Lemon Sirup, Castor and Sweet Oil, Calomel, Jalap, Bateman's Drops, Assifœdita, Nutmegs, Cinnamon Bark, Rose Lip Salve, Opodeldoc, Godfrey's Cordial, Essence Peppermint, Rhubarb, Laudanum, Paregoric, Cologne, Antique Oil, Milk Roses, Fancy and Scented Soap, &c.

PAINTS and DYE STUFFS,

Red Lead, White and Black do. in oil, Spanish Brown, Do. Whiting, Chalk, Best Spanish Indigo, Dutch Madder, Yellow Ochre, Brimstone, roll, Verdigris in oil, Annato, Copal Varnish, Copperas, (very green,) Logwood, Campeachy, &c &c.

C. J ORRELL.

N. B.—Personal and strict attention will be given to the receiving and forwarding Goods; receiving Cotton and other produce for storage, sale or shipment as the owner may direct.

C. J. O.
Brick Row, Hay Mount.

Fayetteville, Sept. 11, 1835. 54tf.

State of North Carolina.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, June Term, 1836

Henry C. Toler, vs. G J Streety } ORIGINAL ATTACHMENT. No Goods or Chattels to be found, summoned A Matthews and A W Carpenter as Garnishees.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant, G. J. Streety, is not an inhabitant of this State, it is therefore *Ordered* That publication be made in the *Fayetteville Observer* for three months, that unless the said G. J. Streety be and appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for our said County, at the Court House, in the Town of Fayetteville, on the first Monday of September next, and then and there plead, answer or demur to said Attachment, judgment final will be awarded.

Witness, Archibald McLean, Jr., Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the first Monday of June, A. D 1836, and 60th year of American Independence.

[93] ARCH'D McLEAN, Jr., *Clerk.*

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of SMITH & JOHNSON, are hereby notified that the subscriber alone is authorized to settle the same, and it is essential that the accounts should be settled without delay.

DANIEL SMITH.

Fayetteville, January 27. 73tf

PRIVATE SALE.
By Thomas Sandford & Co.

Just received by late arrivals,

40 Hhds. Porto Rico SUGAR,
25 do Molasses, (new crop,)
75 bags Rio Coffee,
50 do St. Domingo do,
30 do Laguira do,
25 do Porto Rico do,
50 boxes 8 × 10 Glass,
100 do Bunch Raisins,
30 sacks Blown Salt,
20 casks Cheese.

January 6, 1836.

HOLBROOK'S BELLS.
For Churches, Manufactories, Plantations, &c.

HOLBROOKS', the most celebrated Bell Founders in this country, having made arrangements with the Subscriber to receive and execute all orders for their Bells of any size, to 2,500 lbs. which they will warrant of the very best sound and quality, not surpassed by any Bells in this country. Also, Town Clocks, Church and Parlour Organs, of superior finish and tones. Orders received and information given by

JAMES MARTINE.

N B. They will warrant their Bells, and should any fail to give satisfaction, they may be exchanged for another. Also Old Bells recast.

Fayetteville, October 20. 59tf

Iron and Molasses.

In Store and for Sale by the Subscribers.
20 Tons Swedes Iron, (assorted.)
10 do English.
40 hhds. prime retailing Molasses.

THOS SANDFORD & CO

DYSPEPSIA AND LIVER COMPLAINTS.

THE PATENT MEDICINÆ STOMACHICÆ ET HEPATICÆ, formed by chymical analysis and synthesis of several *proximate* vegetable principles, are universally acknowledged to have totally eclipsed the pretensions of every other remedy & superceded the necessity of every other mode of treatment, wherever the above diseases are found to exist, as well as in enlargement of the *Spleen* and in *Jaundice*

Among the symptoms of Dyspepsia and Liver complaints, are flatulency, sourness or burning in the stomach, melancholy, irritability, disagreeable taste in the mouth; great irregularity of appetite, which is sometimes voracious, and at other times greatly deficient; thirst, fetid breath, nausea, weakness of the stomach, acid eructations, palpitation, lowness, irregularity of the bowels, pressure in the stomach after meals, pain in the head, dizziness or vertigo; confusion of mind, attended with loss of memory a gnawing in the stomach when empty, chillness, affection of sight and hearing, pain and weakness in the back, langour, disturbed sleep, cold feet and hands, tremor, uneasiness in the throat, cough, pain in the side or breast, &c

These Medicines have been found so effectual in removing the Complaints for which they are recommended, that Physicians frequently have recourse to them for their patients, after having exausted all their skill to little or no purpose.

Dr. Peters' Vegetable ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS.

These Pills need but a trial to recommend them They are purely vegetable and well calculated for the removal of all Bilious Complaints.

They act specifically upon the Liver, when in a torpid condition, carrying off a large quantity of bile, through the influence of the excernent function, which, if suffered to remain in the system, would produce either Jaundice, Liver Complaint, Bilious Fever, Fever and Ague, or some other grievous bodily affliction. In all cases of torpor of the bowels, they act like a charm. In recent cases of Dyspepsia, they are a certain cure. Many persons who were subject to violent attacks of sick head ache, have been much benefitted, and several, perfectly cured in a few weeks by their use. They are highly recommended as a preventative and cure of Bilious complaints. Persons who are subject to that distressing complaint, Sea sickness, by taking a portion or two of them a few days previous to embarking on board the vessel, will be almost certain to escape it. Females can use them at all periods, without incurring any risk. Persons going to sea, or to a southern climate, should by all means take some of these Pills with them. Their virtues will remain unimpaired for years in any climate. No family should be without these Pills; a portion of them, taken occasionally, would be the means of preventing much suffering from sickness It is from neglect of keeping up a regular peristaltic action of the stomach and bowels, thus suffering to be absorbed and mingled with the blood, unassimilated fluids, that most diseases are produced Dr. P. feels confident that no person who gives these Pills a fair trial, will ever after feel willing to be without them. The testimony of thousands speaking in the highest terms of their efficacy, might be added, but the very high reputation Dr P has acquired as the inventor of the "*Patent Vegetable Medicinæ Stomachinæ et Hepaticæ,*" for the cure of Dyspepsia and Liver complaints, is thought a sufficient guarantee to those wishing to make a trial of their virtues. They contain not a particle of Mercury, or any ingredient that does not act in harmony with health and oppose disease.

Dr P. wishes it distinctly understood, that these Pills possess beneficial qualities independent of their purgative effects; they are both tonic and deobstruent, acting upon the secreting and excrementitious functions, thus strengthening the patient, while they remove obstructions. Medicines which possess no other, except cathartic qualities, debilitate the patient, and their repeated use lays the foundation of a long catalogue of *Chronic* diseases.

Dr. P. having been educated under the most eminent American and European Medical professors and practiced his profession many years in the South, where diseases of the most obstinate character prevail, considers himself well qualified to judge of the nature of diseases incident to warm climates.

Prepared by JOSEPH PRIESTLY PETERS, M D. P. B C. P M at his institution for the cure of obstinate Diseases, by means of vegetable remedies, No. 129, Liberty street, New York, inventor and sole proprietor. Each box contains forty Pills. Price 50 Cents.

☞These invaluable Medicines are for sale in Fayetteville, at the Drug and Apothecary Store of J. J. LING, and at the Book Store, and may be had in almost every town in the State.

January 1, 1836. 71 1y.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber has received in part, his Fall supply of GOODS. His stock consists of the following articles:

200 bags Rio, Porto Rico, St. Domingo, and Java } COFFEE,
15 hhds. St. Croix and Porto Rico SUGAR,
800 sacks Liverpool SALT,
500 bushels Alum ditto,
20 tons Swedes and English Iron,
50 kegs Nails,
2500 lbs. sole Leather,
1000 do harness ditto,
500 do skirting do,
3 tons Castings,
30 pieces Cotton Bagging,
30 coils Bale Rope,
50 boxes Window Glass,
200 lbs. best Spanish Indigo,
500 lbs. Madder, (ombro,)
1500 lbs Loaf Sugar,
100 barrels No. 3 Mackerel,
15 cases Shoes and Hats,

A small assortment Cutlery,

Trace Chains, Anvils, Vices, Hammers, Smith's Bellows, Wagon Boxes, Blankets, Canvass, No. 1, 2 and 3, Twilled Stockings, Alum, Salt Petre, &c. &c. The whole will be sold low.

JONES FULLER.

October 19, 1835. 59tf

LEMAY'S No. Carolina ALMANAC, for 1836, for sale.

Fever and Ague.

TO THE PUBLIC.

WHILE I feel it my duty, I feel it also a pleasure, to acquaint those who are suffering under the Fever and Ague, of the striking cure effected on me by the use of Rowand's Tonic Mixture. I was first attacked with this complaint in August last, and though I tried nearly all the remedies that were recommended by my friends and neighbours, still the fits would return every third day. I then applied to an eminent Physician, whose skill was baffled; which rendered me hopeless in attempting any further efforts, as I was then reduced to a skeleton, and all had failed. Being informed by one of my neighbors of the wonderful effect Rowand's Tonic Mixture had on him, who was labouring under the same disease, I was induced to make another effort, and procured a bottle of said Mixture as soon as possible, and commenced taking according to the prescriptions. Though my case was obstinate, I found my agues checked before I had taken half the bottle, and myself fast recovering; and by taking the bottle, I was perfectly restored. Therefore, being fully convinced of its efficiency, I earnestly recommend it to all those suffering with that loathsome disease

The Medicine can be obtained at all the principal towns in the United States, from the Agents for the inventor.

JAMES SMITH

Whiteville, (N C.) March 22, 1836.

The above Medicine is for sale, price $1, by
E. J. HALE.

Fayetteville, April 4 83.

GREAT NORTHERN AND SOUTHERN

DAILY MAIL ROUTE.

Office of the Petersburg Rail Road Company. February 28, 1836.

THE Petersburg Rail Road Company inform the public, that their Road, extending from Petersburg, Va., to Blakely, North Carolina, on the Roanoke, a distance of 60 miles, and constituting a part of the GREAT DAILY MAIL ROUTE North and South, is now amply provided with superior Locomotives and Cars, to accommodate all the travel that may offer. The Cars leave each end of the Road daily, on the arrival of the respective Mails. Travellers with their own equipages, can have their horses and carriages transported on this Road, with perfect safety and convenience; and thus, perform in 5 or 6 hours—while resting their horses, a journey which would otherwise require two days to accomplish.

The Blakely Hotel at the Southern termination of the Rail Road, has been rebuilt of brick on an enlarged scale, and no pains will be spared to render its accommodations such as will give satisfaction to passengers and travellers generally.

Besides the daily line of Mail Coaches from Blakely for the South, via Raleigh, Fayetteville, &c., there is A LINE VIA TARBOROUGH three times a week, connected with the Mail Line at Fayetteville, and also a line from the Rail Road at BELFIELD TO CLARKSVILLE, MILTON and DANVILLE.

Another tri-weekly Line from Blakely, passes through WARRENTON, OXFORD, &c., and connects with a line to SALISBURY, N. C.

In the course of the present season, a branch will be opened from the Petersburg Rail Road at Belfield, to Wilkins' Ferry at GASTON, ON THE ROANOKE, from whence a Rail Road to cross the river by a bridge, is now about to be constructed to Raleigh.

The Rail Road from Baltimore to Washington is now in operation, thence to Potomac landing, the line is continued by Steamboats; thence via Fredericksburg to Richmond, a considerable portion of the Rail Road is finished—and the remainder is in a rapid course to completion. The line continues from Richmond to Petersburg, by a turnpike road—and thence by the Petersburg Rail Road to Blakely, as before mentioned, is the *main* and *only* DAILY MAIL ROUTE BETWEEN BOSTON AND NEW ORLEANS. (81 4m.)

Tailoring.

THE Subscriber returns his sincere thanks for the very liberal custom he has received in his line He continues in the establishment formerly occupied by Smith & Johnson, (McLorn's new building,) where he will carry on the TAILORING BUSINESS in all its various branches, and hopes by assiduity and attention, to merit a continuance of the custom of his friends and the public.

DANIEL SMITH, (Tailor.)

Fayetteville, March 1. 78 tf.

Cotton Gins.

I HAVE established my Gin Factory at Fayetteville, N. C. under the superintendence of Mr. J M. Jarrott, lately from Columbia, S. C. who has been in the employ of the most approved workmen of that State. I shall feel thankful for encouragement, and will sell at reduced prices, credit of six months, or 10 per cent. per annum discount for cash. Gins warranted to perform well. Any information wanting, can be had of the Merchants of Fayetteville, as I am well known to most of them. Those who may wish to purchase would do well to order in time, as it sometimes happens that the demand cannot be supplied. Communications to me at Leesville, Robeson County, N. C. or J. M. Jarrott, Fayetteville, will meet with prompt attention

J. W. POWELL.

April 7 1836. 83.6m

BECKWITH'S ANTI-DYSPEPTIC

PILLS,

Invented by Dr. John Beckwith, an eminent Physician of Raleigh, N. C.

THE Subscriber having been appointed *Wholesale* and Retail Agent for the sale of BECKWITH'S ANTI-DYSPEPTIC PILLS, will furnish Country Merchants and others at a reduction proportionate to the quantity purchased.

They are neatly put up in tin boxes, with an envelope containing directions for their use. Price 50 cents per box.

August 2, 1834. E. J. HALE.

WHOLESALE
DRY GOODS & HARDWARE ESTABLISHMENT,
Foot of Hay Mount,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

NEW AND DESIRABLE SPRING GOODS.

THE Subscribers are now receiving their SPRING SUPPLIES, which comprise a larger and more general assortment than ever before offered in this market, and which will in part consist of the following articles, viz:

AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF

Fancy and Staple British, French, India and Domestic GOODS,

Hardware and Cutlery,
Saddlery Hardware, (general assortment,)
Men's and Boys' black and drab Silk, Fur and Wool Hats,
Fine and coarse Palm Leaf Hats,
Men's and Boys' Shoes and Brogans,
Women's and Misses' Morocco, Leather and Prunella Shoes,
Ladies' and Misses' Leghorn and Tuscan Bonnets,
Saddles and Bridles of all descriptions,
Cotton and Wool Cards,
French Baskets,
Cut back and Gig Saddle Trees,
Worsted, Cotton, Bridle and Rein Webbings,
Straining Webb,
Hatters' Trimmings,
Dutch Bolting Cloths, Nos. 3 to 12,
Morocco and Hog Skins,
King's Cast Steel Axes, &c. &c.

Together with a great variety of other articles, which makes their assortment as general as is required for the Country Trade, and much more general than can be found in any one House in the place. Their present Stock has been laid in on the most advantageous terms, and is offered at WHOLESALE exclusively, and to which they would invite the attention of Country Merchants and the public generally.

HALL & JOHNSON.

April 28, 1836. 85-tf

New Books.

THE Subscriber has received a large assortment of New and Standard Books; being far too numerous to particularise. Among them are the following:

Law—Chitty's Practice; Tomlin's Law Dictionary, both new works; Wheaton's Selwyn; Starkie on Evidence; Thomas's Coke; Chitty's Blackstone; Chitty's Criminal Law; Chitty on Bills; Saunders' Reports; Norris's Peake; Hughes's Equity Draftsman; Maddock's Chancery; Johnston's Digest; Hawks' Digest; Comyn on Contracts; Clerk's Assistant; Form Book; Lawyer's Common Place Book.

Medicine—Dunglisson's Dictionary; Coxe's and U. S. Dispensatory; Eberle's Works; Dewees on Children; Gooch's Midwifery; Mackintosh's Practice; Cooper's Surgery; Broussais' Pathology; Pharmacopia; Formulary; Horner's Anatomy; Hall on Blood; Bell on Teeth; Abercrombie on the Brain; Do. on Stomach, &c. &c.

Miscellaneous.—Penny Magazine; Marryatt's Complete Works; Marryatt's Pirate, &c. (cheap;) Bulwer's Rienzi, (do.;) Paris, by Mrs. Trollope; Paulding's Life of Washington; Holland's Life of Van Buren; Joseph Andrews; Humphrey Clincker; Roderick Random; Parley's Magazine; McKenzie's 5000 Receipts; Mason's Farrier, &c. &c

Religious.—Scott's, Henry's and Clark's Commentaries; a great variety of large and small Bibles; Chalmer's Works; Buck's Theological Dictionary; Brown's, Watson's and Malcom's do; Cruden's Concordance; Confession of Faith; Burder's Village Sermons; Religious Souvenir; &c

Together with a large stock of School Books, Stationary, &c. E. J. HALE.

May 26, 1836.

Sugar, Coffee, &c.

10 Hhds. Porto Rico Sugar.
5 Bbls. Loaf do.
25 Bags green Rio Coffee.
25 do. do. Laguyra do in bags of 100 lbs.
10 Hhds. prime Molasses.

Just received and for sale by
April 13. JOHN MUNN

LAND AGENCY.

WILLIAM CONNER,
GENERAL LAND AGENT & SURVEYOR,
OF BROWNSVILLE, HAYWOOD COUNTY, TENN.,

WILL attend to the Selling, Surveying, Listing, &c. of all Lands entrusted to his care, in the counties of Haywood, Tipton, Dyer and Gibson.

Reference to John C. McLemore or James B. Ferguson, of Nashville; William H. Henderson, William H. Loving, Doctor Jones, James Smith, Charles Gugger, David Hay or Egbert Shepherd, Brownsville; George W. Hockley, of Covington, or William Stodart, of Jackson.

August 15, 1835. 53-1y

NOTICE.

HAVING received of Mr. Henry Horn, on assignment, sundry Notes and Accounts, for the benefit of his creditors, all persons indebted to said Henry Horn, either by note or account, are requested to come forward and make immediate payment, as further indulgence will not be given.

N. McKINNON, *Assignee.*

Fayetteville, Sept. 15, 1835. 54tf

Commission & Forwarding Agency.

THE SUBSCRIBER having established himself in Wilmington for the purpose of transacting the above business, respectfully tenders his services to the public. Goods consigned to him will be forwarded with the utmost dispatch and all necessary particularity observed.—Particular attention will be paid to the sale of Tobacco, Flour, Lumber, Staves, &c. as well as the purchase of Goods. He flatters himself that a knowledge of business, combined with unremitting attention, will secure him a share of public patronage.

WM. O JEFFREYS.

REFERENCES—O. P. Stark, Nott & Starr, C. T. Haigh, John C. Latta, Jos. Baker, Yarbrough & Ray, W. S. Latta, Henry Horn. *Fayetteville, N. C.* 96-tf.

Just Received.

20 M prime Havana Cigars.
HALL & JOHNSON.

June 28, 1836. 95 tf

For Sale.

A first rate new SULKEY and HARNESS; also a first rate harness HORSE. The Sulkey has a patent turned axle and Elliptic Springs;—has made one trip to the interior in which it was used about four weeks. Apply to

C J ORRELL.
Brick Row, Foot of Haymount.

June 29, 1836. 95-tf

MILL IRONS &c.

THE Subscriber manufactures, and will keep constantly on hand,

Mill Cranks, Mill Irons
GRIST MILL SCREWS,

Of all descriptions, warranted to be of good quality, and at a reasonable price. Orders from the country will be punctually attended to, and the articles furnished as *CHEAP* as they can be procured *any where.*

All kinds of Black and White Smithing executed with despatch, at my shop on Person St. below Liberty Point.

ARCH'D McLAUCHLIN

Fayetteville, Jan. 6, 1835

GROCERIES, &c.

THE Subscribers would invite the attention of Country Merchants and the public generally to their present Stock of GROCERIES, which will be found to comprise as general an assortment as can be obtained in this Market, and consist in part of the following articles, viz.

220 Hhds. Sugars and Molasses,
250 bags Rio Coffee,
25 do St. Domingo do,
25 tons Swedes and English Iron,
Sheet, Band and Hoop Iron,
Cast, German, Crawley, Shear, English and American Blister Steel,
100 kegs Nails,
75 dozen Patent Corn, Grass and Grain Scythe Blades,
25 do Frying Pans,
1000 lbs. Bar Lead,
100 bags Shot,
50 kegs Dupont's Powder,
12 boxes Lemon Sirup,
10 baskets Sweet Oil,
10 Hhds Crockery,
100 dozen Weeding Hoes, assorted sizes,
12 do Spades and Shovels,
30 boxes Tin Plate,
25 kegs White Lead in oil,
5 do Red do,
50 dozen Spirits Turpentine,
Pepper, Spice and Ginger,
50 boxes 8 × 10 and 10 × 12 Glass,
Imperial and Gunpowder Teas,
Train and Lamp Oils,
Trace Chains, Anvils, Vises, Sole Leather,
Mill and × cut Saws, Wagon and Cart Boxes, &c. &c.

Together with a large and general assortment of *Patent Medicines, Paints, Dye Stuffs,* &c. &c. all of which will be sold at the lowest Market prices.

HALL & JOHNSON.

Fayetteville, April 28, 1836. 85tf

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
Drug and Medicine STORE

Dr. Thos. J. Jordan

IS now receiving from New York and Philadelphia, a large and extensive assortment of the above articles, which, in addition to his former Stock, makes his assortment entirely complete—Also, PAINTS, OILS, DYE STUFFS, HATTERS' MATERIALS, SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS of every kind, and PATENT MEDICINES of every variety, all of which he warrants to be genuine, and will sell as low as can be procured in this State.

—*ALSO*—

BERNARD'S REMEDY FOR ASIATIC CHOLERA, CHOLERA MORBUS, DIARRHŒA, and various intestinal disorders.

April 20, 1836. 85tf

I am now receiving,

BY Steamer Henrietta, my Spring and Summer supplies of GOODS, consisting in part of the following:—

100 bags superior Rio Coffee, (high scented,)
20 hhds. do New Crop Molasses,
10 do do Sugar,
1000 bushels Liverpool Salt,
500 lbs. Cotton Yarn, assorted,
500 lbs Bar Lead,
50 pair bright Trace Chains,
Loaf Sugar, Tea, Rice, &c &c.

All of which will be sold *low* for *Cash* or on time to *punctual* customers, who are invited to call and send their orders.

C. J. ORRELL.
Brick Row, foot of Hay Mount.

April 26, 1836. 86tf

JOHN MUNN

HAS just received his FALL AND WINTER GOODS, viz:—

10 Hhds. Porto Rico SUGAR,
100 bags Porto Rico, Laguira & Rio Coffee,
100 kegs Nails, assorted, from 4d to 40d,
10 tons Swedes and English Iron, assrd.
30 pieces heavy 42 inch Bagging,
30 coils Bale Rope,
100 sides Sole Leather,
100 pair Trace Chains,
1 ceroon Spanish Indigo,
Anvils, Vises, Blacksmith's Bellows, Screw Plates, Files, Cotton Cards, Frying Pans, Shovels, Spades, Wrought Nails,

DRY GOODS,
HATS, SHOES, SKIRTING LEATHER, WHITE LEAD, &c. &c.

—ALSO—

Liverpool and Alum SALT,—all of which will be sold low for Cash or Produce.

Fayetteville, Oct. 26, 1835. 60tf

The Subscribers

ARE now receiving direct from New York, at the Store lately occupied by Wm. C Cook, second door from the North West corner of Market Square, Green Street, a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Hard-Ware, Crockery, Cutlery, Boots, Shoes, Hats, &c.

Which they offer low for cash or country produce.

LEETE & COOK.

Fayetteville, October 20, 1835. 59 tf.

$50 Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, a few days ago a Negro boy named PETER, about 20 years of age. He formerly belonged to Mrs. Stewart, of Robeson County, who sold him to Col. Daniel McQueen of whom I purchased him. He is well known about this town and in Robeson, about six feet high, of black complexion, and had small whiskers when he deserted. Any person apprehending said slave and lodging him in any jail, so that I get him, shall receive the above reward. Address me at Columbia, S C.

CHRISTIAN LIGHTNER.

Fayetteville, May 22, 1834. 86-tf.

Molasses.

47 Hhds. New Crop Cuba MOLASSES. For Sale by WILLKINGS & BELDEN.

March 23, 1836.